The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE NEW MOIETY LAW.

SOME OF ITS EFFECTS—INCREASED DIFFICULTY IN DECIDING DISPUTED CASES—CLAIMS FOR REFUNDING DUTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The new Moiety law has greatly increased the duties of the Customs division of the Secretary's office. The work of that office has hitherto been greatly facilitated by the large number of precedents which have existed upon almost every subject that has been referred to that division on appeal from the offices of Collectors of Customs throughout the country. The new law, however, almost entirely prevents any practical use of this long established system of precedents, as the laws upon which these precedents were based, and of which they were interpretations, have been either entirely abolished, or so modified by the Moiety law, that the precedents are of little practical use. The consequence is that the new Chief of the Customs Division, Mr. Lorin D. Blodget, is obliged to start almost from the beginning, and to make his decisions in appeal cases without the assistance of the long line of precedents which have been of such great service to his predecessors in office. There are now from the New-York Custom-house, a great number of appeals, especially as regards the classification of mixed goods under the new law. Many of the large firms insist that their importations of dresses, polonaises, and ladies' apparel, composed of mixed goods, should be classed as embroideries. These claims, thus far, in every instance, have been rejected, and the goods placed under other classifications, by which they are required to pay a much higher duty. There seem to be some quite serious defects in the classification of the new Moiety bill. Claims for refunds of duty under the silk ribbon decision are being held back, and the question of making any further refunds is under serious consideration.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

One of the recommendations of the Solicitor of the Treasury, with regard to the reorganization of the secret service system, is that the Chief of that system, if such an officer be retained, shall be located in Washington City, and that the agents of the service assigned to different districts shall be frequently transferred from one district to another. The purpose of this plan is to prevent the danger to agents of too long a residence in one locality, and of the insidious influences which are likely to result from the too intimate acquaintance of local thieves.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL.

The new Postmaster General is expected to arrive here on Wednesday, but it is not believed that he will enter upon his official duties before Sept. 1. It is now thought that he will make no important changes in the heads of bureaus in that department. It is stated that Gov. Jewell is an old personal friend of Mr. Marshall, the First Assistant Postmaster General.

PAYING THE UNPAID LABORERS.

Mr. Baker, Controller of the District, will on Monday commence the payment of the laborers of the District whose wages have so long been due and unpaid. The Commissioners have been unable to make these payments sooner, owing to the great difficulty in arranging the confused and complicated pay-rolls. There are about 2,000 unpaid laborers, to whom about $150,000 is due.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

The report that Sir Edward Thornton will not return here as British Minister is unfounded. He has already taken passage, and is expected to arrive in October. Lady Thornton will not return this Winter, but will remain in Europe to superintend the education of her children. Mr. Henry Howard, who has filled the position of British Agent of the Mixed Claim Commission with so much credit, has been appointed Second Secretary of Legation at Washington. Mr. Howard will also superintend the disbursement of the $2,000,000 that are to be distributed to British claimants, as their awards by the Mixed Claims Commission.

AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT.

Some of the old memorialists have persistently insisted that the Governing Commission is entirely allied to the side in the recent district controversy to which the memoralists were, and are, opposed. Nothing can be more absurd than such a statement, since no body of men could act with more impartiality than has the District Commission. Saturday, however, upon the recommendation of Mr. Christy, the attorney for the memorialists, M. A. Watson, a clerk especially hostile to the Board of Public Works, was appointed a clerk of the Auditing Commission. The time for the payment of a considerable portion of the tax lien certificates on District property has arrived, and the holders are taking the initial proceedings to secure their collection. The Collector of Taxes has, in some instances, been requested to order a sale of the property pledged by the lien, but in very many cases the persons who hold the lien certificates are giving the persons whose property is endangered an opportunity to pay the interest, instead of forcing a sale.

PERSONAL.

It is definitely known that Hon. R. B. Elliott, one of the representatives from South Carolina, will not be a candidate for renomination, but will seek to enter the State Legislature for the purpose of assisting in the reform movement in that State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement of the principal exports from Great Britain to the United States during the seven months ended July 31, 1874, as compared with the same period in 1873:

Articles.	1873.	1874.
Alkali	£860,120	£665,292
Apparel and slops	£134,107	£127,729
Copper, unmanufactured, cwts	43,804	724
Copper, manufactured, cwts	1,286	707
Cotton goods, yards	83,667,435	78,836,680
Earthen and china ware	£438,781	£325,654
Haberdashery, millinery, and embroidery	£940,074	£795,159
Hardware and cutlery	£479,801	£464,334
Iron and steel, bar, bolt, &c., tons	21,095	2,379
Iron, railroad of all kinds, tons	134,393	72,631
Iron, hoop, sheet and boiler, tons	13,834	3,396
Tin-plates, tons	58,462	53,905
Old iron, tons	27,400	5,259
Steel, tons	12,624	7,603
Lead, pig, &c., tons	2,287	1,455
Linen goods, yards	65,826,717	64,907,520
Machinery	£348,904	£125,791
Salt, tons	128,763	102,915
Paper, writing and printing	£69,545	£24,046
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	48,050	29,750
Silk manufactures, ribbons	£42,603	£19,807
Silk, mixed goods	53,577	£42,208
Wool, sheep and lambs', lbs	588,153	87,518
Woolen cloths	£910,482	£653,191
Worsted stuffs	£2,660,065	£1,976,850
Carpets	£494,536	£420,198

MAIL SERVICE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

Mail service in the north-western portion of the United States, designated by the department as the Western Section, and composing the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada, and the Territories of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, and Washington, the contracts for which went into effect on the 1st of July last, is, as a general thing, being performed to the satisfaction of the Post Office Department. The certificates of service being performed, which are required from Postmasters at each end of a route, have, with perhaps a dozen exceptions, been received at the General Post Office, and in the few cases where certificates are not received, the fault is believed to be the negligence of Postmasters, as no complaint of failure has come to hand. In about twenty cases the lowest bidder failed to come forward and sign the contract, which is required by law to be done prior to June 1, and the contract was in such cases given to the next lowest bidder, who has generally commenced the service on the 1st of July. In one or two cases, however, where the routes were very long, in order to allow the contractor to procure stock, &c., the time for the commencement of service has been extended to Sept. 1, temporary contracts being made by the department for the intervening two months with the old contractors. As the performance of service is certified to by the proper Postmasters, the certified checks required from all the bidders under the act of Congress are being returned to the drawers. About one-half the checks thus deposited at the time the bids were put in have been sent back, and the remainder are going out daily, as the performance of service is officially reported.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The total amount of national bank notes received for redemption to date is $17,695,257, of which $15,732,741 have been paid for in legal tenders, $5,645,000 are now in the assorters' hands, and $1,350,000 will be ready for destruction as soon as the banks respond to the call just made upon them to reimburse the Treasurer for their redemption. It appears from the correspondence of the National Bank Redemption Agency that, in counting the returned notes of one of the national banks, the sum was found to be $100 short. The bank having been informed of this fact, insisted on the correctness of its count. The United States Treasurer replied that the money had been twice counted, and there was no doubt the money was short. He could not agree that, as charged by the bank, "something was wrong" in his office. In the letter of the Treasurer he states the fact that the shorts and overs detected since the establishment of the agency have been found almost precisely to balance each other, though discovered on different days in the different remittances and by different counters—a fact which, he says, tends to prove the honesty of the counters. The Treasurer, in reply to another correspondent, acknowledges the receipt of a letter relative to the redemption of national bank notes, and says he agrees with him as to the injustice of holding innocent parties liable for national bank notes which have been stolen while in custody of the Government, the signatures forged, and the notes put in circulation. The Treasurer says he intends in his next annual report to call the attention of Congress to the subject, and recommend the Government shall redeem the notes which were stolen from its custody, and that the banks of issue shall be compelled to redeem those which were stolen from them. In the absence, however, of such an enactment, his only course is to reject all such notes. Another letter states that returns for bank notes redeemed at the agency are made in all cases in new United States currency, forwarded by express to the parties from whom the old notes have been received. Circulating notes of a bank's own issue, redeemed by the same bank, may be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency in sums of $500, or an even multiple thereof, as heretofore. There is no advantage in such cases in forwarding the notes to the agency, as the bank would be required to deposit with the Treasurer an equal amount of legal tenders as soon as the notes of the bank should pass through the assorting-room. The agency will redeem fragments of bank notes, equally or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions at their full face value, provided the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers are clearly distinguishable. It will also redeem for the full face value fragments less than three-fifths, which the Controller of the Currency has certified he will accept as full notes. Fragments which the Controller has certified that he will accept at less than face value will not be redeemed by the agency, unless two or more fragments of notes of the same denomination are presented, the aggregate redeemable value of which is equal to a full note. That is to say, two fragments of ten dollar notes each of which the Controller is willing to accept as five dollars, will be redeemed as a ten dollar note. This course has been decided upon in order to prevent complication to the Treasurer's accounts by the redemption of notes for a fractional part of their face value.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General Marshall having left the city for a few days, the President has designated Second Assistant J. L. Routt as Postmaster General *ad interim*, thus giving to the department three Postmaster Generals, viz., Marshall Jewell, J. W. Marshall, and Col. Routt, *de jure*, *de facto*, and *ad interim*.

THE BOILER.

Prof. Joseph Winlock has accepted the appointment of Chairman of the Commission to Conduct Experiments with Steam-boilers, with a view to ascertain the causes of explosion.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following are the postal changes for the week ending Aug. 22d, 1874:

New-England Offices Established.—South Waldoborough, Lincoln County, Me., Jacob Winchenback, Postmaster; Franklin Falls, Merrimack County, N. H., Walter Burleigh Postmaster; Spring Vale, Norfolk County, Mass., Barton Hathaway Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed.—Jeremiah S. Bartlett, Bucksport Zentre, Hancock County, Me.; L. O. Oaks, Garland, Penobscot County, Me.; Addison B. Danforth, Connecticut Lake, Coos County, N. H.

New-York Postmasters Appointed.—Alfred Loomis Fenner, Madison County; Lyman F. Murdock, Venice Centre, Cayuga County; Daniel A. Cobleigh, Wood Haven, Queens County.

New-Jersey.—Offices Established—Oceanville, Atlantic County, George W. Allen, Postmaster; Singac, Passaic County, W. Schoonmaker, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Glenville, York County, Abraham Rohrabaugh, Postmaster; Homestead, Allegheny County, Joseph Ramsey, Postmaster; Stine's Corner, Lehigh County, Joshua Welder, Postmaster. Offices Discontinued—Buchanan, Allegheny County; Ormsby, Allegheny County; Temperanceville, Allegheny County. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Sarah J. Evans, Birdsborough, Berks County; David McCurdy, Davis, Indiana County; John W. Houck, Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon County; Benjamin Fink, Hare's Valley, Huntingdon County; Isaac Blair, Oak Forest, Greene County; Wm. F. Horton, Stony Fork, Tioga County.

CANADA.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIANS—THE PEMBINA BRANCH RAILROAD.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Aug. 22.—Hon. David Laird, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor and others, start on Monday next to make a treaty with the Cree Indians.

The specifications for the Pembina Branch Railroad are received, and several prominent contractors from the United States are in the city.

The scaffolding for the execution of the soldier Michond, who murdered Brown, is erected. The execution, to take place on Wednesday next, will be the first in the Province.

THE CRICKETERS IN HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug., 23.—The American cricketers dined with the Mayor last evening.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 23.—Last night Jenkins W. Nesbett, his nephew, and Miss Eliza Tait, his sister-in-law, while attempting to ford the river near Becher's Island in a buggy, were drowned. The horse was also drowned.

FROST IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 23.—There was a white frost in Goffstown and Weare this morning, and it is feared that the Fall crops have suffered in consequence. At 6 o'clock this morning overcoats and gloves were in requisition here. It is very chilly this evening, and fears are entertained of another frost.

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS—THE DETAILS OF THE FLIGHT—MME. BAZAINE'S SHARE IN IT—COMMENTS OF THE JOURNALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874.

The news of the escape of Marshal Bazaine reached me upon the Terrace of Saint-Germain, and I interrupt my promised repose to give you the details as they are now reported. As accustomed as the French are to sudden and startling events, this news caused a deep and widespread emotion. It was a *coup de théâtre* which has been for three days the prominent topic of conversation. As could have been foreseen, the appreciations of the journals are extremely varied. The organs of the extreme Republican Party do not hesitate to accuse the Government of connivance, or, at least, of complaisance; for in France partisan feeling is mingled with everything. Those who rejoiced at the escape of Rochefort from Noumea, and who were very careful not to incite the Government on to a rigorous inquiry, are now loud in their furious and indignant cries at the escape of Bazaine. Some go so far as to say that, owing to the great age and enormous bulk of the Ex-Marshal, it would have been impossible for him to have scaled the walls of Sainte-Marguerite, and let himself down a distance of thirty-five yards with the aid of a rope, and intimate that he went out of the front door, with the full knowledge of some one who knew well what he was doing. In plain language, this means that Marshal De MacMahon was privy to the escape. But in the same way Louis XVIII. was accused of aiding and abetting in the escape of M. De La Valette.

The details given of the escape are a little romanesque, but I give them as related in the most widely-accepted version. First, however, I return for a moment to the preliminary facts. On Monday, Oct. 6, 1873, the first court-martial met at Versailles, under the presidency of the Duc D'Aumale, to sit upon the case of Marshal Bazaine. The charges were first made by Gambetta, and formulated by two officers of the Army of Metz bitterly hostile to the Marshal. M. Thiers would never consent to his being put upon trial, on the ground that it would tend to lessen the respect of the army for superior authority, and this eminent statesman has since expressed his regrets that he had not taken the responsibility of sending Bazaine out of the country before resigning. On the 24th May a Government came in bitterly hostile to the Empire, and the trial of Bazaine was then regarded as a blow to that party. The calculations in this respect were not entirely accurate. On the 12th December, 1873, the court-martial found Bazaine guilty of failure in his duty, but not of treason, and of surrendering an army to the enemy in the open field. The penalty was death, and the Duc D'Aumale sentenced Bazaine to military degradation and to death. But, by what process of reasoning no one has yet been able to divine, the men who had just sentenced Bazaine to be shot signed, with unanimity, a petition to the President, recommending him to use his right of clemency. MacMahon could not do otherwise, under the circumstances, than commute the death penalty to imprisonment for twenty years. Bazaine was sent to the fortress of Sainte Marguerite, the prison-house of the "Iron Mask," of Archbishop De Broglie, and several other illustrious State prisoners.

A short time ago, or after the Ex-Marshal had been some seven months in prison, Mme. Bazaine asked MacMahon to change the penalty into exile for life, and while he would have gladly done so, if he could with safety, or without raising popular clamors against him, the President felt obliged to refuse the petition at this time. It was not until this and other attempts had failed that the plan of escaping was accepted by Bazaine. He was urged to it by his wife, who pleaded with him daily, and who used one very strong argument. In France, she said, revolutions were frequent, and one might burst upon the country at any moment. If the Radicals were to succeed to power again, by any chance, the first act of the new Government would be to sign the death-warrant of Bazaine. Although this is an exaggeration, there can be no manner of doubt that his life would be in danger. It was by constant pleading with him that the faithful wife finally won his consent to leave the island. Some of the journals pretend that he was on parole, but this is absurd. A prisoner does not promise not to escape unless he gets some privileges in return, and Bazaine has had none whatever. He has been constantly subjected to rigid prison discipline, has never been allowed to walk, except upon the parapet, some ten feet square, and has been refused nearly all the privileges he has ever demanded. He had a right to escape, therefore, if he could, but whether it was good policy to do so is a question which can hardly be decided at this time.

All the arrangements for the escape had been completed a week ago, and the parties concerned only awaited a favorable moment for carrying their plan into execution. Col. Villette, Bazaine's faithful friend, the man who sat by his side during the trial and who asked to share his captivity, thus giving up his own hopes of advancement, was not allowed to sleep upon the island, but was granted the privilege of coming over for a few hours each day. During the Winter Mme. Bazaine and her children had been upon the island, but owing to the unhealthy air of Summer they had to be sent away. As Mme. Bazaine could no longer be confined within the walls, under guard, she was allowed to visit her husband at stated periods only, and forced to procure a permit in advance. On Saturday she made her usual visit, and it was on Sunday night that Bazaine escaped. The care of the prisoner was confided to only four guards, drawn from the company of 100 men which comprised the garrison. At night a squad of men picketed before the gates of the fortress. Upon the side of the sea there is a perpendicular descent of thirty mètres, nearly thirty-five yards, and as this side is narrow, no spot was found for placing a sentinel. The guard had to march upon the other angle, at some distance from this tolerably safe point. Indeed, owing to the enormous size of the prisoner, and his advanced age, it was thought impossible for him to escape from this dangerous point. Moreover, as in the case of Rochefort and the Communists of Noumea, it appears that the Government counted upon the sharks with which the waters are filled to guard the sea side of the castle.

On Sunday the Marshal had passed the greater part of the afternoon upon his narrow parapet, pacing up and down with Col. Villette; but soon after the departure of the latter Bazaine went to his room, and in a short time retired. About 10 o'clock the Commandant made his usual visit, finding his prisoner in bed. The guard had been set, and the picket post was also visited. It was a dark and stormy night, the mistral howling about the fortress, and raising menacing white caps upon the sea, and the black clouds hanging low in the sky, giving promise of rain. Although a steamer had been signaled just at dark, the Commandant felt that the conditions of the night were favorable to repose, and after seeing all things in order, he too retired. What then passed could only be divined. It is known to-day that about 7:30 on Sunday evening, Mme. Bazaine hired a boat, and, accompanied by a very young man, started out for a row. A Croisette fisherman recognized the lady, and saw her pulling an oar with feverish anxiety, and steering toward Sainte Marguerite. The boat was soon lost to sight. It was very dark when the boat came upon the island, where Mme. Bazaine and her companion must have lain for several hours tossed about by the storm. Meanwhile, the Marshal had risen, and, after having attached his knotted rope to the iron bars of the window, had let himself down this giddy height. The rope was found there in the morning, and bearing eleven fresh blood stains upon it to show that the descent was not effected without danger. As the small boat had to keep beyond the surf, Bazaine had to swim in for some distance; but he was soon drawn in by his courageous and loving wife, and the boat was quickly pulled off to the steamer. The next morning the Italian coast was reached, and Bazaine safely landed at Saint Remo. It was not until the next morning that the guard had any intimation of the escape of their prisoner, but it seems strange that no one on the island should have seen either the boat close under the walls or the steamer only a short distance away.

The young man who accompanied Mme. Bazaine was a member of her family, a young Mexican by the name of Rull. He has several times cruised off the island in a steam yacht, but it was only the other day that the Marshal could be persuaded to leave. Col. Villette waited at Cannes until the news arrived, when he started for Paris to state what he knew, but was arrested before arriving. He is now in close confinement at Gresse. Mme. Villette has gone to meet her husband, but has not yet been permitted to see him. As I have above remarked, the comments of the press are extremely varied, and the Republican journals are generally ferocious. The *Univers* has the most energetic paragraph about the event. It says:

"It is an unhappy thing for the Government not to know how to even guard its prisoners; but it knows how to guard so few things that no one would think of reproaching it for so little. As for Marshal Bazaine, that he was in the right is clearly evident, and he appears to have executed his sortie with as much resolution as success. We are very glad of this adventure. It is permissible for a Marshal of France to escape by the window of a prison of State, and to refuse, at his own risk and peril, the benefaction of a commutation of a penalty which condemned him to die for twenty years. Such mercies, not asked, are not binding ties of gratitude. If one did not wish him to escape he should have been shot or turned out of the country. He was tired of prison life, had something else to do, perhaps, and hence left. It occurs to our minds that the life of this valiant soldier is not yet terminated, and that his departure might be his entry upon a campaign elsewhere except with us. He may find a battle-field where there will be Prussians or *Petroleux* (petroleum users, or Communists.) What is certain is that there are people somewhere who now have an opportunity for changing very considerably the plans of diplomacy."

This is probably a hint that Bazaine intends to join the Carlists, but as an offset to this another journal says that he only escaped because Marshal Serrano had offered him a command. Knowing Spanish pride, I cannot think there is any truth in this report. One thing is certain, and that is that the State has been very considerably relieved. An immense burden has been removed. It costs over 200,000 francs a year to guard Bazaine, and he is a constant source of anxiety. Of course a great fuss will be made about an official inquiry, and about the punishment of somebody, but if the press will only let the matter rest MacMahon will be only too glad to do so. In a short time "good riddance" will be the popular verdict.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING THE MAILS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 23.—George W. Claypole, a clerk in the Baltimore Post Office, was arrested on Saturday night on the charge of stealing letters and valuables from the mails. His detection leads to breaking up a system of pilfering that has been carried on for eight months, and which has puzzled the efforts of the shrewdest detectives in the Post Office Department to track down until this time. Valuable packages sent through the mails, containing jewelry, &c., together with money letters, have disappeared, and the total amount is supposed to reach many thousands of dollars, numerous complaints of non-reception of letters and packages having been made by parties in New-York, Philadelphia, and Western cities. On Claypole being arrested by Special Agents Henderson and Myers, he burst into tears and confessed his guilt. He gave up a package containing fifty letters and a splendid pearl necklace and cross, mailed from New-York to this city, which constituted his recent spoil. There were also found on his person pawn-tickets for jewelry pawned here after being taken from the mails, and two letters which had been put in the mail as decoys, by which he was detected. In another coat belonging to him were found hundreds of letters which he had opened and rifled. His duties were in the newspaper department of the Post Office, and hence he was not suspected of tampering with letters until it was discovered that he was occasionally called in to assist in the city delivery. He confessed that he had been stealing in this way for more than a year, but could not tell the amount of his thefts. Nearly every other employe in the office had been suspected before him, and he was encouraged to dishonesty by the belief that circumstances would continue to prevent suspicion from falling on him.

THE ELECTION TROUBLES AGAIN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—There was a fracas at Monterey, Owen County, Ky., yesterday, growing out of a fight on election day, between Willis and James Russel and some others who attacked one Green Barr. The Russels were arrested and bound over for examination at Monterey yesterday. They threatened the county attorney with death if he prosecuted them. That official called upon the Sheriff for protection, and the latter, with a guard and the Attorney, went to Monterey yesterday. They were attacked by the Russels' party, numbering about twenty, and George Mefford, one of the guards, was killed. The Sheriff judging himself overpowered, withdrew to Owenton, and called upon the Governor for troops. Witnesses for the prosecution were also fired upon and driven away. The Governor has ordered soldiers to Monterey.

THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 23.—The United States steamer Despatch, with the Senate Naval Committee and invited guests, sighted the Isle of Shoals Saturday, and returned to the Navy-yard. Capt. Wiard's steam yacht Minnehaha took a portion of the party to Newburyport, to visit Major Ben Perley Poore at his Indian Hill farm, and Senator Morrill left for his home in Maine. The Despatch sailed for New-York and Washington Sunday morning, having only Senators Sargent and Conover on board.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 23.—The first receipts of the new crop Sea Island cotton arrived here to-day from Florida. It consisted of two bags.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

THE STEAMER MONTIJO ARBITRATION.

PERUVIAN INDEPENDENCE-DAY FESTIVITIES—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—PRESIDENT PARDO'S MESSAGE—HEAVY RAINFALL IN CHILI.

No mails have been received at Panama from Central America, due the 8th inst. The steamship between the Republic and the Isthmus is at present very irregular, and much complained of by shippers and merchants on the coast.

COLOMBIA.

A private letter from Bogota states that Dr. Schumacher, Minister Resident for the German Empire, is likely to be selected to decide on the claim of Messrs. Schuber, owners of the steam-ship Montijo, against the United States of Colombia, which had been left to arbitration by the Government of Colombia and the United States. All the papers and evidence connected with the case are to be laid before Dr. Schumacher, and his decision is to be final.

Commercial affairs in Panama continue very depressed. Trade is dull, money scarce, and no produce of any amount is being shipped. Exchange on New-York continues at eight per cent. premium, and on England at six per cent. premium.

Rear Admiral Napoleon Collins, United States Navy, arrived at Panama from New-York on the 8th inst., and on the 11th hoisted his pennant on the United States steamer Richmond, of the South Pacific Station. The Richmond will remain in that port till some repairs to the hoisting apparatus to her propeller are completed.

THE MAGEE OUTRAGE.

Admiral Cochrane, commander of the British Squadron in the Pacific, sailed from Panama in the steamer Tenedos on the 10th inst. for San Jose, Guatemala, to inquire into the outrage on Consul Magee. The Fantom arrived here from the South on the 9th and sailed again on the same day, also for Guatemala. The other vessels of the squadron are on their way to the same point.

ECUADOR.

Advices from Guayaquil state that the Bank of Ecuador has resumed specie payment. Exchange on Europe had gone down to forty per cent. premium, and on Peru to two per cent.

PERU.

The news from Lima is to the 6th inst. The anniversary of the independence of Peru was celebrated by a festival of six days' duration, from July 28 to Aug. 2. Congress was opened on the 28th by the President. Gen. Pardo was elected President of the Lower House, and Don B. Munoz Speaker of the Senate. On the 29th the monument of the 2d of May, (das de Mayo,) in commemoration of the victory over the Spaniards in 1866, was unveiled in the capital before an immense crowd. The foreigners in Lima and Callao assembled under their respective flags, and the schools, benevolent societies, printers, veterans of the war of independence, the Courts, and the Executive were present. The procession formed was about a mile in length. The American flag was followed by 130 citizens of the United States, and the flags of Cuba, Chili, Ecuador, and Bolivia were also displayed. The monument is a fine one. Around the base are colossal statues of the then allied Republics—Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Ecuador—and from it arises a shaft of Carrera marble twenty-two metres high, crowned by a statue of victory. The 1st of August was devoted to a rifle match between the different corps of the National Guard, and an international trial for foreigners. The 2d of August being the second anniversary of Señor Pardo's accession to the Presidency, the day was passed in offering him congratulations.

The new system by which the people choose their local officers has met with great success. The Society for the Promotion of Immigration from Europe is operating with considerable success, and Congress is asked for an appropriation to bring 50,000 immigrants.

The interest and sinking fund of the debt have been paid with punctuality. During the year 1873 the Government redeemed £752,900 of the foreign loan of 1872 with the guano sold in Europe. During the same year the resources of the country were sufficient to pay 1,469,237 soles of the interior debt. On the 1st inst. the Chilian-Peruvian debt contracted with the United States in 1866 was canceled. The internal expenses of the last year were 17,389,100 soles, and the amount estimated for the same 23,511,407.95 soles.

The message of President Pardo to Congress has been published. The most important subjects touched upon are the foreign relations of Peru, which are declared to be satisfactory. The Maria Luz case will be arranged by the Emperor of Russia, and the last news from the Peruvian Legation at Pekin is favorable to a full and abundant introduction of Chinese laborers into Peru. The boundary question between Peru and Brazil is likely to be amicably arranged. All the public works in the Republic are approaching completion. During the last two years 587 kilometers of embankment have been constructed, 536 ironed, and forty-three tunnels opened. The railway from Ilo to Moquehua has been turned over to the Government completed. Of the Oroyd Railroad, only forty kilometers remain to be built. Arrangements have been made to go on with the railroad to Piura, for that to Cuzco, and a third from Chimbote to the mineral district of Yurumarca. Steam navigation on Lake Titicaca is established. The Hydrographic Commission of the Amazon have finished their labors of seven years, ending at a point thirty-five leagues from the upper terminus of the Oroya Railroad. The Government entertains strong hope that an American Congress may be organised at no very distant period to settle all questions now existing between the different Republics, and is constantly working for the realization of that hope.

CHILI.

There has been a terrible rain-fall almost all over the whole Republic of Chili, exceeding that of any year on record. Even in the Northern departments, where rain seldom falls, the railroads and telegraph lines suffered severely. The River Limari overflowed its banks and inundated the town of Ovalle. The Tongoy Railroad sustained serious damage. The iron bridges of Seca, Tague, and Pachuga were swept away. Heavy land-slides have also taken place on the line.

The Chili and Peruvian press have been a good deal excited over the news that a Brazilian iron-clad had bombarded the town of Alvear, in the Upper Uruguay, province of Corrientes. The alleged motive was that some of the officers of the Brazilian vessel had been beaten and ill-treated in the town of Alvear, and that the authorities would neither punish the assailants nor give any explanation to the commander of the Brazilian vessel.

A note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Chilian Minister at Buenos Ayres, relating to the boundary question, has been published, from which we gather the following respecting the present state of the controversy. The Chilian Government desires to treat directly with the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, and not through the medium of the Argentine representative to this country, and it accepts the proposal to extend the arbitration to Patagonia, the Straits of Magellan, and Terra del Fuego.

The British war steamer Scout, which arrived at Valparaiso on the 13th ult., is being fitted up to convey the scientific commission to watch the transit of Venus.

Admiral Cochrane has decided that the port of Coquimbo is the best place on the south coast for a depot for the Pacific Squadron.

The fall of snow has been very heavy in the Cordilleras and the coast range.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—George W. Claypoole, a newspaper clerk in the city Post Office, was arrested last night as he was leaving the Post Office by a special agent. He is charged with purloining letters and other valuables from the mails. Upon being searched fifty letters were found upon his person, and also a box containing a pearl bracelet and a costly jet cross that had been received from New-York yesterday. A package of fifty letters was also found in the pocket of his office coat and a number of pawn tickets for jewelry. Claypoole confessed his guilt and was committed.

THE FIGHTING IN LANCASTER, KY.

TWO COMPANIES OF MILITIA SENT TO THE SCENE OF DISTURBANCE—THE HOSTILE PARTIES INTRENCHED—A DISPUTE FOR OFFICE THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—In response to a call of Gov. Leslie, four companies of Militia—250 men—under Col. Clark, left this city at 9 o'clock to-night for Lancaster.

THE DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—The *Courier-Journal* has received the following telegram from the scene of hostilities in Garrard County:

STANFORD, Ky., Aug. 22.—A number of men have reinforced the Kennedy party at Lancaster, and recruits are still going into the town well armed. Trouble of a serious nature is brewing, and the object is to quiet the excitement peacefully if they can, forcibly if they must. The Sellers party are negroes and whites, principally negroes. There are about fifty negroes guarding Sellers' house, where they have intrenched themselves and made a barracks. They are armed with Spencer rifles, but where they got them is unknown. Both parties are being reinforced. The Sheriff of this county, W. G. Saunders, has been appointed chief of the peace brigade. Skirmishing has been going on since 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is reported that five negroes have been killed and several wounded. Sellers' house has been burned, and two others. The United States troops came out, and both parties fired on them. The troops returned the fire and dispersed both parties, and then returned to their quarters. All is quiet at present—7 o'clock—but the end is not yet reached, we fear, although earnest efforts are being made to stop hostilities.

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—The situation at Lancaster up to a late hour this evening was as follows: Kennedy's friends occupy the Court-house and Mason & Sanders' Hotel, situated on the road leading to Stanford. Sellers' forces are located on his premises, just down the hill on the Lexington pike, and a short distance from the public square. A third party, whose mission is to preserve or restore peace, occupy a corner building on the public square, between the two parties, and on the road to Lexington. No shooting since my last report.

The Circuit Court has not adjourned. The man named Yeakley, who was shot, was not the son-in-law of Kennedy, but the brother-in-law of that gentleman. The contested election case between Kennedy and Faulkner for the office of Circuit Court Clerk was set for to-day, but not tried. The business houses in the town are closed, and the people are in momentary expectation of further trouble.

ESCAPE OF THE NEGROES FROM SELLER'S HOUSE UNDER COVER OF THE SOLDIER'S GUNS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—The *Courier-Journal* has the following special dispatches:

STAMFORD, Sunday.

I am just in from Lancaster. Two hundred State Militia arrived there at 5:30 A. M., and camped on the public square. The negroes all scattered last night, and the whites are disbanded. All is quiet. A white man named Ward, who was in Sellers' house with negroes, was shot. Only one negro was killed. There were eighteen of them in the house which was burned, and they would have been killed but for the protection of the United States troops, under the cover of whose guns they escaped. A man named Foley, of Crab Orchard, belonging to the Kennedy party, was killed.

The house of Sellers would not have been burned yesterday if the negroes had not fortified themselves therein. Sellers was said to be in the camp of the United States soldiers. There is no immediate danger of further trouble. The blacks are greatly demoralized. Dr. Burdett, Mr. Yeakley, and child, who were wounded, are doing well. Nearly all the citizens left town for the country, but many will return to-day and to-morrow. Hon. R. M. Bradley, Circuit Judge *pro tem.*, got the Sheriff to take forty United States soldiers to protect the people. This was Tuesday last, and the soldiers arrived at the Court-house just as the blacks were marching toward it. The blacks then retreated. But for their timely action much more blood would have been shed. Had the soldiers been permitted to act as conservators of peace under the Sheriff but little damage would have been done. Why they were withdrawn is not known, but it is said that the commanding officer at Louisville ordered it.

The second dispatch gives substantially the same account as the *Gazette* special, sent early in the evening.

LANCASTER, Sunday—6 P. M.—Col. Clarke, commanding several squads of Kentucky troops, sent out some of his men on horses, and they went through the fields and roads to hunt up the negroes who were trying to overcome the whites. The blacks were all well armed. Col. Clarke returned with about thirty-five black prisoners at 4 P. M., and it is said the ringleaders have been arrested. Conflicting rumors prevail as to the number of negroes in arms. It is believed that no further trouble will be had and the utmost quiet prevails in the town and vicinity.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Danville, Ky., gives the following account of last night's troubles at Lancaster:

"A party from Lincoln County and the Kennedy party commenced firing on the negroes who occupied the Sellers property, and from all we can learn the negroes did no firing; they were fortified in Sellers' house, and occasionally came out to reconnoiter. The whites were under the command of Sheriff Sanders, of Lincoln County, who had his forces surrounding the Sellers property. About 4 o'clock the wood and coal houses immediately back of Sellers' residence were ignited by fire-balls. These houses were in close proximity to the main building, to which the flames soon communicated. Town Marshal Miller and other citizens protested against firing the house, but without effect. Miller called upon Capt. Fletcher, in command of the United States troops, to assist him in protecting the building from fire, but the request was not heeded until the flames had control of the main building. About 6 o'clock Fletcher marched his forces to the public square. After his arrival a consultation was held between him and Sanders, commander of the white party, and it was agreed if Sanders would withdraw and disarm his men, Marshal Miller, with the assistance of the United States troops, would demand a surrender of the negroes, and the latter were to be placed under the protection of the troops as prisoners. At this time the fire in the main building of Sellers' house was beyond control, and the whites stationed around the house were withdrawn, except a small party who were stationed in Waldon's house, north-east from Sellers'. Marshal Miller, with Sanders, marched down in front of Sellers' house and called upon the negroes to come out and give up their arms. Ten negroes came running to the front gate with guns and pistols in their hands, and some of the troops, not understanding their intentions, called upon them not to come out of the yard, at the same time leveling their guns upon the negroes. Marshal Miller in the meantime kept continually calling on the negroes to lay down their arms. Amid the intense excitement which prevailed a shot was fired from some unknown source, followed by a volley. The soldiers, supposing they were being fired on by the party in the rear, turned and fired in that direction. Then the firing became general, and lasted several minutes, which was followed by the soldiers retreating with twenty-five negroes and three whites they had captured. Sellers' house was the only one burned. The following are the casualties: Killed—Foley, (white,) Doc. Reed, and another negro, name unknown; Ward, (white,) with Sellers and U. H. White, of Kennedy's party. The wounded are: Henry Singleton, (white,) Walker, Landram, (white,) and a negro, name unknown. Two hundred and fifty State troops have arrived, and with the United States troops expect to preserve the peace.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

CAPTURE OF A TOWN BY CARLISTS—THE COMMANDING OFFICER SHOT—THE PORTO RICO RUMOR DENIED.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—Seo De Urgel has been surrendered to the Carlists through the treachery of parties within the city, who are friends of the Bishop of Urgel, the Chaplain of Don Carlos. Gen. Tristany captured the entire garrison, 485 men, with thirty-two guns, and shot the commandant of the citadel.

The Government has received information that a filibustering expedition is preparing against Porto Rico, and has taken measures to put a stop to it. The truth of the report in regard to that island published in the New-York *Freeman's Journal* is indignantly denied.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF RECOGNITION BY AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The *Presse* announces that the Austrian and German Chargés d'Affaires at Madrid were notified on Friday last of the recognition by their respective Governments of President Serrano as chief of the executive power of Spain.

CONTRACT FOR AMERICAN RIFLES.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The War Department has signed a contract for 130,000 Remington rifles.

FRANCE.

A REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION BEFORE PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—President MacMahon met with a strong Republican demonstration at Morlaix, where he arrived to-day. During his reception there were tumultuous shouts of "Vive la République!"

GERMANY.

ARRIVAL OF MR. BANCROFT'S SUCCESSOR IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Mr. J. Bancroft Davis, the new American Minister, has arrived in this city.

DENMARK.

RETURN OF THE KING FROM ICELAND.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.—The King of Denmark has returned to the capital from his visit to Iceland. He was accompanied from England by his daughter, the Princess of Wales.

A DESPERATE SUICIDE.

A LEAP OVER A PRECIPICE EIGHTY-FIVE FEET HIGH INTO THE HUDSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A terrible suicide occurred in this city this afternoon. A notorious character named James Cramsey repaired to the Kaal Rock on the bank of the river, eighty-five feet high, and lying down, fell asleep, being in a half intoxicated condition. In an hour he woke and said to a party with him, who had been jumping, "I will give you a lesson boys, and show you a leap." Pulling off his shoes, he went to the edge of the rock, evidently to look for a place from which he could jump easily into the water below without striking on the rocks. Running back from the edge, he exclaimed, "That's not much of a jump," and started for the brink. A man caught him and held him back. Cramsey, exclaiming, "What's the matter with you? Let me go," again started for the edge, looked over, and ran back ten feet for another start, and was caught the second time, and a struggle took place, and Cramsey struck one of his captors in the breast, crying with an oath, "If you don't let me go I'll take you with me." He was released and sat down for about five minutes, and a man took a seat between him and the precipice. Ramsey said, "Let me jump, and I'll meet you at the Furnace Dock," and then he suddenly made a dash for the edge of the rock, shouting, "Now I'm off," and with a fearful spring leaped out into the air and plunged feet first down a distance of eighty-five feet into the Hudson. It is stated he turned once in the awful descent, and struck the water sideways. Up to 9 o'clock to-night his body had not been found.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over the upper lake region and gulf coast, and lowest over the eastern portions of Tennessee and Kentucky; it has fallen over the Southern States, with southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain over the lake region, with east to north winds and partly cloudy weather; and over the Middle and Eastern States, with winds mostly from the north and east; and from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey to Virginia cloudy weather and rain.

The rivers have slightly risen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States, slightly lower barometer, south-west to north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, and slight changes of temperature will prevail.

Over the Gulf States, rising barometer, slightly lower temperature, winds mostly from the west and north, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, higher barometer, slightly lower temperature, winds mostly from north-east to north-west, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the lake region winds mostly from the north and east and partly cloudy cool weather with lower barometer in the lower lake region, and slight changes of barometer in the upper lake region.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, falling followed by rising barometer, slight changes of temperature, variable winds, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional light rain in the two first sections.

Over New-England and the Middle States, falling barometer, winds mostly from the north and east, increasing to fresh and brisk on the coast, and partly cloudy, cool weather, with rain over the southern portion of the former, and south-east of the Alleghanies in the latter.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The distillery of Chauteau & Edwards, situated on the river bank outside the north limits of St. Louis, Mo., was burned on Saturday. The loss is about $40,000, on which there is $22,500 insurance, divided as follows: The Franklin, of Virginia, and the People's, of New-Jersey, $2,500 each; Old Dominion, $1,200; the German, of Erie, Penn., $5,000, and $9,000 in St. Louis companies.

Z. M. Crane's barn, at Dalton, Mass., with forty tons of hay and a fine lot of carriages and sleighs, and an adjoining gravery containing two tons of grapes, was burned Saturday morning. Loss $12,000; insured for $6,000—$2,000 each in the Berkshire Mutual, of Pittsfield; Phœnix, of Hartford, and Commerce, of Albany.

Some wooden buildings on Calef's wood and coal wharf, near Federal street, Boston, used for a stable and coal shed, were burned yesterday morning. Loss $8,000.

Clark's boot and shoe store, and Dodgson's cigar manufactory, on Yonge street, Toronto, Ontario, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 23.—There is considerable excitement here attending the coming races on the 26th, 27th, and 29th inst. There are already seventy-five horses at Monmouth Park race-course. Twenty-five arrived from Saratoga. Among these was Fellowcraft, who beat Lexington's time at Saratoga. He will run in the four-mile heat race on Thursday. There will be a boat race daily [illegible] the meeting.

THE SPRING STREET CHURCH

REV. GEO. M. McCAMPBELL'S CONGREGATION.

ITS HISTORY SINCE 1806—THE EARLY FOUNDERS—REV. DR. COX'S PASTORATE—REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY STRUGGLE—FULL LISTS OF OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

The Spring Street Presbyterian Church, Spring street, near Varick, is one of the oldest and most memorable of its denomination in this City. Many of its members have belonged to some of the first families in old New-York, and not a few of its Pastors have been more than ordinarily noted for eminence in religious culture. While its history may not have been as stirring as that of some others, there are not wanting events in its career which prove that in all the requirements of an active and zealous church, constantly endeavoring to advance the spread of the Gospel, and reclaim the ignorant and neglected, it was and is one of the most deserving within the bounds of New-York. The events with which the foundation of the church are associated occurred, as definitely as can now be ascertained, about the years 1806-1809, and carry the mind back to the times when the present locality of the church was suburban to the City, which lay far to the southward, with not a few green slopes intervening. Hudson street was then the Bloomingdale road, and Canal street the site of a veritable canal and tow-path, crossed at Broadway by a wide bridge. The site of the "Tombs" was then a fish-pond. In this year two young men, named respectively John Morris and John Mills, were members of the Presbyterian Church in Wall street. While taking a stroll in each other's company one day they found their way into the north-western suburbs of the City and into the heart of the "village," as it was then called, at the corner of Spring and Varick streets. At that time there was no house of worship in the vicinity, those of the inhabitants who desired religious privileges being forced to walk a long distance to the eastward. Messrs. Morris and Mills were much struck at this condition of affairs, and, being young and zealous worshipers, determined to remedy the evil as far as lay in their power, and that speedily. Accordingly they made arrangements with the well-disposed inhabitants for a prayer-meeting to be held at a private residence in the "village" on the Sunday evening following. This location, with another that was subsequently chosen, was not thought favorable, and a room was secured in a small frame building near the site of the present church edifice. Here the young missionaries were greatly encouraged by enlarged attendance and increasing interest on the part of the outside public. Soon after this, at the instance of Col. Rutgers, they determined to purchase ground and erect a building. They wished to buy the property on which their then place of meeting was situated, but found the owner, an old lady, who made a living by selling fruit which she raised on the premises, decidedly averse to selling. On being tempted with a large price, however, she owned that the meetings were very interesting, and that it would be a pity to discontinue them, and finally agreed to convey the property to the would-be purchasers. The bargain having been consummated, preparations were at once made to erect a church edifice. The old shop came down, and a small frame building went up on its site. This, the original church edifice, stood about forty feet back from the front of the present building, with dimensions of 60 by 30 feet. A pulpit and sounding board were donated to the new congregation, by the old Wall Street Church, as well as a large number of pews and other church furniture. A more striking sight than this same pulpit when set up inside its new house could hardly be found in the whole range of church architecture. Its canopy reached nearly to the ceiling. An early member, writing of the church within a year of its dedication, describes it as a substantial house of wood, surmounted by a small belfry, and enclosed with a picket fence. A full church organization was effected, and Mr. John Morris, above referred to, ordained one of the Ruling Elders. This office he held until 1821, with fidelity to the church and honor to himself. In the last-named year he removed to Brooklyn, appearing again as pioneer in two or three other church organizations. This venerable Christian died a few years since, full of years and honor. At the time of his decease he was connected with the church of which T. De Witt Talmage is now Pastor. A thorough and consistent Christian, his memory is respected by all. The following anecdote, among many others, is told of this man by those who knew him: Accosted on the street one day by an old friend with the salutation, "Why, Father Morris, I didn't know you were in the land of the living." "No," replied the old man in a tremulous voice, "this is the land of the dying. The land of the living (raising his hand impressively) is yonder!"

The pulpit of Spring street was at first supplied by Rev. Mr. Rogers, co-pastor of Wall Street Church. His success was such that in one year the society felt itself able to call a clergyman. A selection was made in the person of Rev. Dr. Perrine, who was installed October, 1811. His pastorate continued until July, 1820, and was marked with ability and success. So endeared was he to the people that it is written of him, "The preacher and pastor was forgotten in the brother and friend." An urgent call from the college at Princeton terminated his stay in Spring street at the last-named date, and left the pulpit vacant for a period of six months. For some time the society were uncertain whom to call in his place. A young man was preaching at Mendham, N. J., whose ministerial qualifications and fame had gone abroad. To Mendham the session went. Upon invitation Rev. Samuel Hansen Cox preached in Spring street the following Sabbath. At a meeting of the congregation held that week, he received six votes of thirty cast. It was insisted upon that he be heard again. He preached. The result was thirty for and six against. Mr. Cox assumed the care of the church, and was installed Dec. 25, 1820. His thirteen years' service in the pastorate, were, perhaps, the most memorable of the church's history. Original in thought and independent in character, Dr. Cox was a man of remarkable intellectual power and organization, prosecuting with great zeal whatever he undertook. As a strong friend of negro emancipation, he early incurred the hatred of the vast majority of the rabble who were then, as afterward, arrayed on the side opposed to free speech. Exasperated by his bold and straightforward utterances, a mob collected one week-day evening in March, 1830, formed on the outside of the church edifice, and endeavored to break open the doors. Failing in this, missiles of various character were flung against its sides, the windows were burst open, and the interior disfigured in every manner conceivable. A second attempt of a similar character was made, but the congregation plucked up heart and turned out *en masse* for the defense of the edifice as well as of their Pastor. Guards were stationed inside and out, and the stones of the street torn up and formed into barricades. A *la Communne*. Many similar ways play formed from the

the mob failed to come. Both the church and the Pastor's residence were guarded for two weeks, by the end of which time the threats of violence had dwindled to mere whispers, and it was thought safe to diminish their precautions. The excitement soon subsided, and church work was resumed under a notoriety as conspicuous as it previously had been quiet and unobstrusive. Spring street at once took an important position among its sister churches. The City had now extended to Carmine street. The church lately almost alone in its field was surrounded by eager rivals, each striving to outstrip the other in the contest for supremacy. A state of affairs now arose in the society apparently as disastrous as its worst enemy, if it had one, could wish. A division ensued, the Pastor closing his relations with the congregation, and, accompanied by sixteen other members, seceding from the organization, and setting up the Laight Street Presbyterian (afterward Baptist) Church. Though then a blow at the integrity of the parent society, the movement added to the zeal of both organizations, and undoubtedly in the end resulted for good. Dr. Cox is yet living in venerable and honored age, having served long in his day and generation.

Rev. Henry G. Ludlow was the next Pastor, and was the first to preach in the pulpit of the new church—that now occupied by the congregation. He was installed Dec. 25, 1828, and continued to exercise his pastorate till April, 1837. His labors were greatly blessed in the salvation of souls. As many as eight revivals accompanied his ministry, and at one communion season eighty-three publicly professed their faith. A number of stories are told of the extraordinary power of exhortation possessed by this clergyman, all of which go to show that his capabilities in this respect, at least, were unrivalled. Rev. William Patton, D. D., was the successor of Dr. Ludlow, his installation taking place Oct. 11, 1837. His pastorate lasted over a period of ten years. Records show him to have been a workman that needed not to be ashamed, while his reputation as a preacher was high. His release from the church work dates Oct. 18, 1847. After some delay Rev. Dr. A. E. Campbell, of Cooperstown, N. Y., was elected to succeed him. His connection with the society lasted nine and a half years, terminating in 1848. The fourth Pastor was Rev. Luther Van Doren, installed Nov. 4, 1848, and released from the pastorate Dec. 4, 1854. After this came a period of stated supplies, Rev. C. C. Leeds, the first, and Rev. Robert Davidson, the second. In 1860 Rev. James D. Wilson, now at the head of the Central Presbyterian Church of this City, was called from Princeton Seminary to the vacant pastorate. His ministry lasted nine years. Rev. William Aikman, D. D., succeeded to the pulpit in March, 1869, remaining in office until April, 1872, when he accepted a call to Detroit, Mich. In 1860 a Young People's Prayer Meeting was established and held every Sabbath evening. This institution attained its greatest usefulness during the ministry of Mr. Wilson.

The church has not been without times of financial difficulty. In 1860 it was advertised for sale at $25,000, the incumbrances amounting to $18,000. By great efforts, exerted under the leadership of Mr. Mathias Clark, with the earnest co-operation of the Church, the entire indebtedness was removed and further improvements made. Among the gentlemen who especially interested themselves in this work were Mr. William E. Dodge, Sr., Mr. James Wetmore, and Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr.

At the present time the property is worth fully $100,000—the Trustees refusing an offer of $85,000 in cash. The Board of Trustees for 1874 consists of the following-named gentlemen: Daniel B. Pierson, President; J. F. Knapp, Secretary; William H. Miller, Treasurer; Edwin Wygant, John J. Braden, Charles McCulla, Wm. F. Barrett, Thomas Davis, and James F. Wilson.

REV. GEO. M. McCAMPBELL.

Rev. Geo. M. McCampbell was born on the 9th of September, 1841, in Jeffersonville, Ind. His father is a railroad financier and banker, and a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church, in that city. The family were hereditarily attached to this denomination, its history presenting an unbroken line of ancestry connected with that communion. Geo. McCampbell's boyhood was passed under the refining and enlightening influence of a Christian home. His earliest memories are those of a pious parentage. His associates and relatives were of a similar stamp, as an anecdote of one of the most valued of them shows. Dr. Samuel Merriweather, his maternal grandfather, a Surgeon in the army during the war of 1812, and a personal friend and companion of General, afterward President Taylor, used to take the boy to his office, and there read to him from a Testament that was kept on the office table the most beautiful of those passages which concerned the young, and thus early directed his mind toward the ministry. The value which the young hearer set upon these teachings may be inferred from the fact that to-day, in the pulpit of Spring street, he often reads the sacred lessons from the self-same volume. At the age of fifteen he left home for college. Hanover College, in Indiana, was the institution he had already selected for his literary education. After the usual college course in 1862, he graduated with the usual degree, and after another lapse of the same period received the full title of Master of Arts. Immediately on leaving college he entered the Union ranks as a member of the Engineer Corps of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Cumberland. Here he was associated with Capt. Craighill, Professor of Engineering at the West Point Military Academy, and saw more than one phase of military life. In the construction of fortifications at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and at other points, he exerted his energies and talents in the cause of the nation. Though slender in stature and young in years, he amply and well discharged the duties of his position. On the retreat of the Army of the Cumberland from that section, he left the service and returned to the North. In September, 1863, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, in which institution he continued his studies, preparatory to entering the ministry, for a period of over three years. He graduated in 1866, and before leaving the institution received a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Va. This was accepted, and the youthful Pastor immediately removed to his Southern home. Here, discouragement was in store for him. He was of Northern birth, and that was enough to prejudice him in the eyes of the devoted Southerners by whom he was surrounded. For two years the struggle continued, but it was a difficult task, and he felt that a further stay, under the circumstances, was impairing his usefulness to the Church and the community. Accordingly, in September, 1868, he tendered the society his resignation, and removed to Jeffersonville, his early home. Early in the following Summer he was invited to fill the pulpit of the church at Perth Amboy, N. J., but declined to accept the call. He was then appointed to supply the church in which he was baptized. This also was refused, for family reasons. A few months later he received a third invitation from the Brick Church in this City, to act as supply, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Lamb, to Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring. In this post he labored during the Summer of 1869, only leaving it in October following to accept a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Maysville, Ky. In this last pastorate his ministry was greatly blessed. The church grew and was strengthened, notwithstanding the political divisions in the community and among church people. On the 19th of November, 1872, he received and accepted an invitation to his present pulpit, his installation as Pastor taking place on the 19th of December of the same year. Mr. McCampbell is a fluent speaker, and always self-possessed and at ease in the pulpit. In person he is of the middle height, slender in stature, and of a warm and ardent temperament. The latter, however, is kept well in control by the strong and powerful intellect

the overwrought manifestations of religious feelings, which are in so many cases fraught, if not with positive harm, at least with discredit. In direct opposition to this, he strives to inculcate that calm, unostentatious, but deeply-rooted growth in religion which is much better calculated to withstand the trials of every-day life and every-day temptation. His sermons are marked by the same tone of thought, composed with care, and delivered with force and animation. As a pastoral and missionary worker in the outside circles which surround every prominent church, and in a measure look up to it for example and encouragement, Mr. McCampbell is worthy of all commendation. Judging from the expressed opinions of his people, as well as of his numerous admirers in the community, the pulpit he now occupies has never in late years been filled with a more earnest and thorough worker, or a more esteemed fellow-citizen.

SERMON BY REV. GEORGE M'CAMPBELL, YESTERDAY MORNING.

And the Spirit and the bride say come.—Revelations, xxii., 17.

I have three purposes in view this morning, which, by the help that cometh from above, I will endeavor to present to you. In the first place, that there are two great agents in the world; in the second place, there shall be an attempt to define these agents, and in the last place, it shall be our object to show the manner of operation of these great agents. These are simply, then, the lines of thought to which your attention is earnestly and respectfully invited. In the first place, I remark respecting the two great agents that are set before us in the text, that they are both described as being in the world—"the Spirit and the bride." Now, this description is not apparently to be grasped by your apprehensions at once. One is visionary, the other is material. The one is observable by the material eye; the other is comprehended only by the spiritual eye. They are in the world. There are those who disbelieve, however much they may be in the Church, in the manifestation of spiritual agencies among men, yet this "Spirit" of the text is exercised in the affairs of men. The third person of the Trinity is sent among men for this spiritual purpose, while Jesus performs the mediatorial work assigned to Him. The one, though unseen, is as thoroughly present as the other. The reason men don't believe in the personal existence of the Holy Spirit in the world lies probably in the fact that they don't see it, and yet there are unseen influences felt each day we live that we as clearly believe in as we do in our own existence. This is simply because the Scriptures call us into a childlike state of mind before we can receive and entertain and have our eyes open to behold this great truth. We reject it, characterizing it old women's fables and things hard to be understood, and thus now as in all ages past the stupidity and ignorance of men have arrested the progress of divine truth. Not alone is the personal presence of God in the world unquestionable, but it exercises an influence not merely over the Christian believer, but over the whole world. And by the world we do not mean this round sphere in which we live, but all that is being transacted in it, and all the agencies and operations of men. God has sent this Spirit in order that He may be the One that shall direct and lead the world into a comprehension, or at least an apprehension, of the great mission of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of the spirit of God as not effectively operating among men in all the agencies of life, in all the operations emanating from the genius that He put into man. If the Holy Spirit is not thus personally among men, how shall the world be led to the comprehension and reception of the Lord Jesus? For the Spirit taketh all the influences that are Christ's, and showeth them unto man. If, then, the Gospel is to all, if the "whomsoever" the text speaks of includes every man, I have no right, nor has any man in the discharge of ministerial duty the right to say that any soul in any community is precluded from the pale of salvation. Then, brethren, the Holy Spirit is in the world, a mighty agency, entreating men, and only longing to reveal the glory of God to man. Another great agency is the Church, which worketh out the spirit of the Lord. They are distant, yet co-operative. Now, the Lord God, in establishing His Church upon the rock and in the ascension, declared that He would send the Holy Spirit into the Apostolic Church, and all true churches are apostolic in the sense that they are successors directly of these holy men who were baptized by the Holy Ghost with fire from heaven. He thus testified that this Spirit, this individual person, should be in the Church, working and leading and co-operating in all enterprises, in all truth, in all development for God's glory and honor. Hence it is that there are such good results produced in the Church of God where there is a revival of the Spirit and an outpouring of the grace of the Holy Ghost, and hence it is that there is such dearth and leanness, poverty and distress, such vacancy of views, such vacancy of heart, and such want of life, when we separate these great agencies, the Holy Spirit and the Church. But, again, in the third place they are both divine. We have fallen upon times when this question is very much discussed upon our highways, in our home circles, but not so frequently in the Church of God. Men of the world don't believe that these two great agents are essential and really divine, or that the Church is as divine as the Spirit of God working in it. This fallacy arises from a misapprehension of the organization of the Church. The Church is not composed of a few independent denominations of Christians. The Church of God is thoroughly a divine organization; though seen, it is a divine organization as if it were unseen; and it is in accordance with all the declarations of Scripture that this shall be a mixed community until that great day when the chaff shall be separated from the wheat; when He who is the great administrator of affairs shall separate the unjust, the tares, the wicked from the unholy, the filthy from the clean. I say it is in perfect unity with all God's teachings respecting the Church and its mission that its divinity is inseparable from the divinity of the Holy Ghost. Again, in the text we have the truth that one is wholly unseen, and the other both seen and unseen. There is such a connection between the seen and the unseen Church of God that the true believers of the visible Church are constantly brought into contact with the unseen influences of the spiritual Church, and these very unseen influences help to develop and make the strong Christians that do the great work of God's kingdom among men. It is by looking constantly at the visible Church that we are brought to the knowledge of the unseen Spirit, and we are made believers strong in the trust and confidence of God. These believers are the recipients of experiences and joys and comforts and consolations that are as far beyond the reach of the unbelieving as the sun's rising is from its setting.

Having considered these great agencies, believing them to be actualities and to be in the world; having discovered them as distinct yet co-operating; believing them to be equally divine and wholly unseen, and the other both seen and unseen, we discover in the next place that both of these are vocal agencies and utter their voices. The utterance and the voice of each of these agencies that God is developing now in the experience of the world is vocal; each one possesses a voice peculiarly its own. What is the voice, the ordinary voice of the Spirit? Is it found in the manifestations of the religious? Is it found in the chief seats of the synagogue? Is it found hanging out from banners in the storehouses in the thoroughfares of the City? Do you need to go into a man's house and hail him, saying, "I am a Christian," to be recognized as one? Not a bit of it. You need only walk quietly through the street following your ordinary avocations, and silently but forcibly the mysterious influences of religion will proclaim that you are a Christian. That is the voice of Scripture. Elijah, as he fled from his duty across the desert, was taught this one lesson, and as the earth trembled and the lightning flashed and the thunders roared, the old man came out of the cave to see the manifestation of God in them. He did see God's manifestation in nature, but there was another manifestation that he needed, and it was the manifestation of God spiritually. He listened for another manifestation, and it came, and it is recorded in this book that a still, small voice, which Elijah at once recognized, whispered to him, and he turned himself back to the discharge of his duty, and brought the Kingdom of God to honor, prominence, and blessing. The utterance then of the Spirit, brethren, is silently spoken in the heart of every accepted Christian, but as to the voice of the Church, I maintain that it is also silent. Summon the multitudes redeemed by the grace of the Church, trace its progress step by step to its present exalted and glorious position, and how it began! It had for its promulgators twelve humble fishermen, but its doctrines and tenets were so simple that the youngest children before me can understand it. Simplicity, directness, power, and force were its characteristics. These were its mighty influences, and these were the agencies and these the voices that are proclaiming to man the most dread, momentous, and startling utterance. Consider briefly what this utterance is. It is contained in the word "come." In the gospel which we had for our first lesson this morning, we read that there was a marriage feast prepared by a king, and the text called your attention to the Church as a "bride." It calls your thought out to a conception of the bridegroom, away from his bride, expecting to return, and the gospel tells you that all things were ready. The Spirit is ready, and many of you, indeed, may have some similar experience. You have been waiting for some wonderful development, some mighty manifestation of duty, or revelation of God, and expecting an invitation to come. Yet these blessings are prepared for you by the bride, whose servants have stood here for years, and are standing in all the churches of the City, and in all the cities of the earth, saying, "Come, for all things are ready." "Come" is the utterance. Come where? Come to the bride. But where is the bride? The Church. Come into the Church, and unite yourself to it. Oh! do you know how many of you are not Christians? Do you know, sir, if you are to you, that

the fullest benefits at this marriage feast of the great Tribune is a simple entrance into the ordained prescribed method of carrying on God's Kingdom among men? A gentleman who has grown to prominence among Christians, speaking of this obligation, said that he was kept from the enjoyment of salvation because he did not recognize these two great objects of God, the Spirit and the Church, and when he came into the Church one of its baptized children, it was his first step to eternal life, and he now rejoiced to believe with all his heart in the truth of God's divine instrument for the education and the comfort and the joy and salvation of mankind. Now, as to the modes of operations of these two great agencies among men. The first great object is to be persuaded that God is reconciled to man. It is hard to persuade men to this. From the days of the ancient offerings in the temple and the tabernacle unto this last day, when a full and sufficient offering had been made, you can go anywhere and find men who don't understand the great truth that one offering has been made once for all, and that Jesus Christ was sacrificed for the trespasses of humanity. Oh, here to-day, brothers, sisters, friends, believe in your hearts, with all your mind and soul, that God is not only reconciled this hour, but has been reconciled from eternity to whosoever will be reconciled. We are told by the text to come to God, and that coming includes justification. What is it to come? It is to leave one place and go to another. Are you conscious of transgressions and unpardonable sins? then turn your back on these sins and go there. Are you tempted? then resist the temptation, turn from it with an eye to Christ, and he who has tempted you will flee as darkness before the morning light, for the light you secure is the light which comes from Jesus. Have you been guilty of indulgence? then be guilty no longer, but follow the precepts of the Bible. If you are sick turn to the great physician whose career on earth was signalized by His devotion to the helpless. Remember that Christ is unchanged. If He is changed then He is not infallible. He has not changed, for He is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, the first and the last, and it may dawn upon your vision before many hours shall pass that your sickness was sprouting in you by this Spirit to bring you to the realization that Christ was the physician and pastor of your souls. And you will find yourself refreshed as the early Christians were refreshed, and turned from their idolatry, from lust, from hate, from malice, from envy, to the love, and meekness, and humility, and the gentleness of the love that is in Jesus Christ.

Again, with respect to this mode of operation, you will find that these two great agents guide men to the truth. There is nothing that is more certain to-day in the intellectual experience of the world than that men are seeking for the truth. They will not acknowledge it, but if you can get at the hearts of many men to-day and put the question "What is the truth?" the answering response must be, Jesus Christ. If a friend should ask you where shall truth be found, reply "In the Church," mindful of the words of Jesus, "I will send you a comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, who shall lead you into all truth." How shall you know when you are led into the truth? Go where the truth is preached and loved and manifested. If it be in Methodism, Presbyterianism, or any other form of belief, go to that church, and you will be led to the place where truth is found. Oh! let your tongues be sealed in the midst of the apostacies of the present time! We have come upon days of ministerial and official apostacy in this very adorned and glorified Church of the Redeemer, and in your actions remember the lessons of the Scripture. Remember when the poor woman taken in sin was brought before Christ he said to her accusers, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone at her," and one by one they retired abashed. We have all been guilty of sin; let us pray for those who have been despitefully used, and those who have despitefully used themselves; for the God of all glory was maltreated. The last thought is that the Church of Christ and the spirit of Christ will bring men where they may be helped and brought to God the Father. May God add His blessing to this truth, and may these Divine agencies continue to direct men toward the light of Heaven. May this bring every one of you to be made partakers of the goodness of the Church of Christ. Amen.

THE PLANTS OF SHAKESPEARE.

Of our English wild flowers, says the *Garden*, Shakespeare mentions about fifteen, alluding to some only once or twice. Of exotic flowers, or such as were cultivated in the scanty gardens of his period, more than 300 years ago, he mentions nine or ten. Of trees and shrubs, exotics included, there are notices of about twenty-five. Of fruits, whether ripened in England or imported from foreign countries, I find the names—sometimes often recurrent—of about thirty. Vegetables are spoken of in about equal proportion. Products of the nature of spices and medicines are mentioned to the extent of about a score; and the same is about the number of what are contemptuously called "weeds." The total thus is about 150, or very considerably higher—I think considerably more than double that of the total to be found in "Milton"—and considerably exceeding that of the plants mentioned by the next who is most copious in allusion to plants, the ancient Roman poet in whose "Georgics" and "Eneid" the references are so frequent and diversified. Shakespeare, we must remember, did not set out with the view of talking of trees and plants. His designs were very different, and the allusions are only casual and incidental, a circumstance which renders the total of 150 truly remarkable. In reference to this total we must remember, again, that three centuries ago botany had scarcely found its feet, and that few of our English wild flowers had been discriminated. Shakespeare had no "floras" to consult; it is doubtful if he could have found even a botanical teacher. The only books upon plants then in existence were the writings, in Greek, of Theophrastus and Dioscorides, and, in Latin, of Pliny and Columella, with such "herbals" and "histories" as had been produced in his own age; those, for example, of Fuchsius and William Bulleyn. Shakespeare's library was nature; his vocabulary was little more than the vernacular; and glorious is the use he has made of these. It seems to me that we ought to be thankful that he lived in an age when science was not yet fledged; when there were neither Eschscholtzias or Odontoglossums. Having only simple plants to deal with, he has shown us how all comes right to a master, that the cowslip is every bit as good an illustration, and comes charged with as much beauty as the proudest lælia, or any other floral aristocrat that fetches ten guineas a root.

ANOTHER PRISON CONGRESS.

The International Prison Congress, which assembled in London, in July, 1872, under the presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon, is considered, says the *Times*, to have been so useful to the progress of the questions then discussed that another similar Congress is to be held in 1876. This decision was arrived at by the International Penitentiary Commission, which has just met at Brussels, and of which Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, of New-York, was Chairman, a gentleman to whose great ability and perseverance the first Congress was as largely indebted for its success, and who was accredited by President Grant to represent the United States Government on that occasion. The place at which the next Congress is to be held is not at present determined, but will probably be at Brussels, Paris, or Geneva. It is intended that the subjects to be then discussed shall be more carefully limited and selected than at the London gathering; also that the votes of official representatives shall be taken and recorded on the subjects brought forward. Further regulations as to the proceedings will be arranged at the next annual meeting of the Commission, which will be held at Bruchsal, in Baden, in August, 1875, under the chairmanship of M. Stevens, the experienced Inspector General of Belgian Prisons. Meanwhile a monthly *International Bulletin for the Study of Penitentiary Reform* will be issued in the French language by Signor Beltrani Scalia, Inspector of Italian Prisons. Information and papers on the questions to be discussed will also be circulated in English by the American Prison Association, New-York, and by the London Howard Association. The Penitentiary Commission is inviting a complete series of criminal statistics from the various Governments, and has already received comprehensive returns of this nature from the Governments of Italy, Holland, Belgium, Hungary, Sweden, and Saxony.

RIVER WATER IN ENGLAND.

The condition of the waters of some of the rivers in this country, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is now so horrible that those who fall into them run the risk, not so much of being drowned as of being poisoned. This was the case with an unfortunate man on whose body an inquest was held by the Coroner at Salford. It seems the deceased fell into the Irwell while looking at the regatta, and according to the medical evidence the cause of his death was the foulness of the water. He had been in the river about ten minutes when he was helped out, but died in forth-eight hours. He was, it is stated, a teetotaller, and, probably being accustomed to drink pure water, the filthy liquor he imbibed in the Irwell told upon him with double severity. His medical attendant, after detailing the ailments from which the deceased died, and which were caused, he said, by immersion in the water, mentioned that many of his (witness') patients were suffering from illness caused by inhaling the noxious gases of the river while they watched the regatta crews practicing. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death; but death under such circumstances can hardly be called an accident. It is a positive certainty that any person who even strolls on the banks of the Irwell incurs the danger of death by disease, while those who fall into what are termed its "waters" might as well plunge into a bath of prussic acid. This is a distressing state of affairs to any but those who contemplate suicide, and who, of course, delight in the double deathliness of this filthy river. There will also be considerable amusement in intemperate circles at this additional proof—if, indeed, any were needed—of the dangers to which water drinkers are exposed; nor can there be any doubt that many persons are driven to drink adulterated gin and beer in despair of obtaining pure water.

PERE HYACINTHE.

The following is the text of the letter of resignation sent in by Pere Hyacinthe to the members of the Swiss Conseil d'Etat:

M. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Attached as I am from the very depths of my heart to the Catholic Church, in which I have been baptised, and whose reform, not overthrow, *(bouleversement,)* I desire; convinced, besides, by an experience now sufficiently prolonged, that the spirit which prevails in the Liberal Catholic movement in Geneva is neither liberal in politics nor Catholic in religion, I have the honor of presenting you the resignation of my office as curé of the parish of this city. ACCEPTED.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

THE STOCK-RAISING DISTRICTS OF THE WEST.

GREAT INCREASE IN TRADE—THE NUMBER TRANSPORTED BY RAILROAD—IMMENSE HERDS OF CATTLE—THE DROVER'S LIFE—THE TEXAN TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Monday, Aug. 17, 1874.

Those who have watched the course of the cattle trade in Kansas and the Territories lying West, during the past four years, have seen, with its great growth, a constant changing of trails and shipping points, so that one whose travels are not frequent through this country finds himself surprised and lost at almost every step. Your correspondent visited Abilene in the Summer of 1870, and recollects the vast herds in the vicinity, the long stock trains going out daily, the singularly busy aspect of everything about the town, the herders, with their long whips, belts stuffed with revolvers, spurring their horses here and there, or shambling along the streets in that loose-jointed fashion so characteristic of the Texas stockman. From night till morning, and through the broad day, too, the click of billiards and keno was heard on every side. Few frontier towns could boast of the amount of business, the bluster, or the vice of Abilene. Herds were often gambled away, and often the prospective millionaire, who had successfully run the Indian raids and reached this point within three days' journey of the market where his cattle would be converted into cash, has in a single hour lost his all at the gaming-table, and has seen his stock go to Chicago in other hands. Abilene was in those days the great stock mart of the West. No town in Kansas dreamed of ever rivaling her in this respect. Buildings were going up on every hand, banks were started, the Drovers' and other large hotels erected, and few travelers for business or pleasure thought of passing that way without stopping to visit the "Brighton of the West." But we noticed even at that day, with great prosperity enriching so many, that there were antagonistic elements at work. The large colony of Obioans who had settled on the north side of the railroad, and whose occupation was mostly farming and gardening, regarded, with a constant muttering this centring of the cattle trade at their doors. They thought herding a "poor business," were blind to its apparent prosperity, and did everything in their power to discourage the trade. The herders and farmers were soon at loggerheads. While the one complained and threatened because their shipping facilities were gradually being shut off and the herds frequently stampeded by some tricks of the townsfolk, the other cursed the traders for allowing stock to run at large, ruin gardens, and place all the denizens in constant dread of life and limb by the almost daily raids of an army of Texas steers through the streets.

While other causes, such as changing of trails to secure better routes, feed, or water, and the opening of railroads into the South-west nearer the cattle supply, and the efforts to get the trade to other points by parties anxious to build up a town or make a fortune out of town lots, contributed largely to its downfall, yet the almost daily broils between the townies and the "cow punchers" is the chief cause which led to the desertion of Abilene. It is to-day a thriftless, dead town, its hotels and saloons rarely entertaining a guest, its shop-keepers sighing for trade and its neighborhood farmers and gardeners looking in vain for a good market. Their farms and gardens do well, but the town which they thought would prosper without the help of the stock business looks as if it were done for. Every clapboard and shingle in the buildings seems to be on the point of bidding good-bye to the others. Here and there some evidence of life is left; but speaking of Abilene in a general way, its glory is departed. No wonder that the citizen glances wistfully about him, and sees Parsons, Salina, Wichita, Ellsworth, and a score of other places which four years ago had no existence, now distancing Abilene in the race, and enjoying an enlarged and substantial prosperity.

In speaking of this changed condition of cattle marts and the cattle trade, it is noticeable that the opening of a second east and west trunk line, namely, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, through South-western Kansas, has had much to do with bringing about this new order of things. The line of that road has now the principal cattle marts of Kansas. At the same time, owing to the constant increase in the business, the Kansas Pacific shows a great gain over last year, and at this time, the height of the season, is running extra stock trains to satisfy the demands for transportation. The principal shipping points on this road are Salina, Ellsworth, Bunker Hill, Brookville, and Carson, while small shipments are still made from Abilene. A statement from the books of the Auditor of the Kansas Pacific Railway gives a comparative exhibit of the business, and shows the number of car-loads carried during the first seven months of this and last year. It shows a total of 1,666 car-loads for the first seven months of 1874, as against 1,153 for the same period of 1873. A car-load will average about sixteen head of cattle, so the figures for the first half of 1874 show the shipment of about 26,700 cattle, and those of 1873 about 18,500. Almost the whole of this stock was taken to Kansas City, and there distributed to Chicago or St. Louis, while some went eastward via Leavensworth and the Rock Island route.

The shipments of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad are greatly in excess of those of the Kansas Pacific. The principal points along this line are Wichita, Hutchinson, Newton, and Great Bend. The Auditor's book of the number of cattle which were carried during the first half of 1874, as against 54,320 for the first half of 1873, this year's shipments thus far being nearly four times greater than last year's.

The fact that both the leading railways show so marked an increase in the trade is significant, in view of the fact that the general impression throughout the West was that the Texas cattle business would be small this year, owing to the scarcity of money and the unfortunate and ruinous ventures made by large dealers last year. It is a fact that all the cattle men, from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains and from Wyoming to Texas, are unanimous in their complaints that there was no money in the business last year. It is also noticeable, that financial troubles and one cause and another, that many of the most venturesome and largest dealers do not appear on the boards at all now, and numerous new operators, on a large scale, have taken their places. Hence at the various shipping points are just beginning to pick up, foreshadowing great activity. The season of large shipments cannot be said to have fairly begun. The remainder of this month, with September and October, constitute the busy period. It is thought that there are sufficient cattle awaiting shipment near the principal marts, for the next three months, to equal the entire shipments of the first half of the year. Should this prove true the entire shipments of this year (counting December and the last half of November as almost nothing) by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad will reach nearly 400,000 head. This is a surprising fact, considering that the Texas cattle trade, wholly built up, so far as Kansas is concerned, in the past seven years, was monopolized until three years ago by the Kansas Pacific and the Gulf railroads. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, as its extension progressed, crossed the old, popular trails south of the Kansas Pacific, placing stock at once one or two days' drive nearer good shipping points, and of course cutting off to some extent a growing business. Nevertheless there are such good facilities offered to drovers along the route that many of the large herders prefer to drive a hundred miles further and ship by the Kansas Pacific, enabling the latter road still to maintain a very large and growing business.

What this business is, and how it is increasing, on the Kansas Pacific, may be inferred from the fact that in the first year in which the trail was opened only 37,401 cattle were carried over the road, the number transported in 1873 amounted to 164,820. While the great share of the stock trade is represented in the shipments of the two trunk railways, from whose books the statistics given have been quoted, it must not be forgotten that there is a large business springing up at Coffeyville, Independence and Humboldt, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad; at Baxter Springs, Columbus, Girard, and Fort Scott, on the Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, and Clay Centre and Watersville, on the Central Branch Union Pacific Road. The shipments to Kansas City from these various points are considerable. That the exhibit may be more complete, and show something of the extent of this business, I have prepared the subjoined table, which will show the receipts of cattle at Kansas City by the different railways of Kansas during the last two years:

	1873.	1872.
Kansas-Pacific Railroad	158,131	135,963
Fort Scott and Gulf	19,795	25,744
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	29,301	28,652
Total	202,227	190,359

The number of cattle received at Kansas City for 1873, viz., 202,227, were worth on an average $15 per head in that market, making a total of $3,033,405. Appreciating the great importance of this business, and the profits derived from it, the banks of Kansas City, at all the shipping points, and the principal towns from the Missouri to Denver, make it a specialty to solicit stock-men's accounts, and to grant them such accommodations as they may require. As far west as Pueblo, in the Arkansas Valley, they have the "Stock-growers' Bank," the Bullionic, of course, recognizing the value of this trade and extend all the facilities that they can to the class of customers. Shipping yards and new houses are being built by the [illegible]

much to the advantage of the shipper, but not long since a joint tariff was agreed upon, which I think is well adhered to. It includes all the railways in Kansas, and fixes the rate of transport per car-load to the different marts.

A large proportion of the cattle from Texas are driven westward into the Territories. There they fatten for the market, and provide beef for the growing cities and towns, mining regions, and military posts. It is thought that the entire drive from Texas this year into Kansas will number over 600,000 head. Perhaps one-fourth of these go into Colorado and Wyoming and westward to Utah, while most of the balance seek the eastern market. At this season of the year one will be struck with the appearance of the numerous and fine-looking herds grazing along the Arkansas Valley from Wichita as far west as Sargent, and thence scattered at intervals to the foot of the mountains. As a sample of the size of these herds I might mention that a list of forty-three herds in the vicinity showed a total of 32,905 head of cattle. While it is claimed that the drive to Wichita this year will not exceed 160,000 head, not much over one-half what it was last year, some of the other towns on the line of the railroad having been found more accessible for shipment, yet it is noticeable that the quality of the stock is apparently much better than that of former seasons.

The further the flocks get westward the greater their tendency to increase in size. In the vicinity of Hugo, on the Kansas Pacific, about 100 miles beyond the eastern borders of Kansas, some of the old plainsmen have formed a stock company, and control from 20,000 to 30,000 head. There are huge herds also near Ellsworth and Bunker Hill. Down on the Arkansas, near Fort Lyon, the children of Kit Carson and one or two of his old comrades own herds of from 3,000 to 5,000 head. On the Laramie Plains, Northward, Creighton & Co. have a herd of 15,000 cattle, J. W. Iliff 12,000, E. Creighton, 9,000; Taylor, Gaylord & Co. 5,000. There are over twenty herds, numbering from 1,000 to 5,000 each. In the parks of Colorado extensive flocks will also be found. Throughout the middle and south eastern portions of Kansas a

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

PRESENT CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE ROAD—PROFITS OF ITS BRANCHES—THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

From the Utica Herald, Aug. 21.

The difficulties of the Midland Railway have increased so rapidly of late that the public need not be surprised if it shall learn that the road has suspended business altogether pending the sale on foreclosure. The current receipts under the present management have not been sufficient to pay the running expenses of the road, much less its rapidly accruing obligations. The employes have not been paid since the 1st of June. Receiver Hewitt recently issued a circular apologizing for further delay on the ground that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had refused to pay over some $35,000 due to the road for coal transportation. The company's excuse for this refusal is based upon the fact that the Midland has failed to pay the semi-annual rental for the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton Railroad, and the Rome and Clinton Railroad. The coal company is the surety of the Midland in the lease of these roads, and expects to be obliged to make good the over-due rental. This amounts to $47,000, the total rental for the two roads being $94,000 a year. On the 26th of this month the sixty days expire which the law allows to the Midland Railroad to make good its obligations, under the lease. We have the best of reasons for believing that, upon that day, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will take possession of the Clinton roads, and thereafter run them. News reached this city yesterday that an adjustment of the difficulties between the two companies had been effected. What the terms of this adjustment are it was impossible to discover, except that the Hudson Canal Company will not pay the Midland the $35,000 which it owes on coal freights. If it had been otherwise, the paymaster of the Midland would be under instructions to pay the employes the full amount past due to them. As it is, the car starts to-day to pay the men one-sixth of their back wages. Yesterday the Midland Company resumed the transportation of the Canal Company's coal, after refusing to carry it for three days.

The surrender of the Clinton branch is just now looked upon as the best thing that can happen to that road. No repairs have been put upon it since the commencement of the lease, and the whole line is in a most wretched condition. Many tons of new rails are needed, as well as some 10,000 new ties, to make it safe for the Winter. The branches from Utica to Smith's Valley, and from Rome to Clinton, have paid a handsome profit above their expenses. This is more than can be said of the main road.

Meanwhile another difficulty confronts the Midland management. The last Legislature passed an act directing that the property of the Midland Railroad be hereafter subjected to assessment and taxation. Assessors along the line are taking steps to discharge their duty under the law. Mr. Hewett publishes a letter declaring the inability of the road to meet this tax. He takes counsel of his General Superintendent as to the advisability of resisting payment on the ground of the alleged illegality of the act of the Legislature. Such a resistance will gain time, but it does not seem likely that it can be otherwise successful. The people along the line of the road would willingly unite with the Receiver in the endeavor to resist the collection of the tax with a view to the ultimate repeal of the statute, if they had any guarantee that such a course would insure the continued operation of the road. The suspension of business would undoubtedly prove a great hardship to the people residing along its line. But it is feared that such a suspension cannot be much longer delayed. It is nowhere charged that Receiver Hewitt has not been efficient and honest in the management of the road since it fell into his hands. He has had difficulties to contend with which were insurmountable. It is not anticipated that the sale of the road will be made before the close of the year. Meanwhile the first mortgage bondholders have as yet united upon no plan of action regarding the purchase of the road, or the securing of their bonds. Its early suspension would be an advantage to them by decreasing the amount of indebtedness which is now daily increasing, and whose payment is contemplated in all plans of reorganization yet suggested. There is no doubt in our minds, as there never has been, that the Midland Railroad can ultimately be brought into a condition where it will pay the interest on a limited amount of indebtedness, and prove of great benefit in developing the country through which it runs. But great changes must be effected before that day arrives.

THE CLIFTON RAILROAD WAR.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON FRIDAY—WHAT THE CONTESTING PARTIES CLAIM.

Correspondence of the Rochester *Democrat*, from Clifton, Ontario, Friday afternoon, 21st inst., furnishes the following respecting the strife between the Canada Southern and Great Western Railways: "The Great Western Railroad claim that they have leased the suspension bridge at a rental of $45,000 per year for ninety-nine years, and they demand of the Canada Southern Railroad an equivalent for the use of the bridge, which the latter refuse, as the courts have decided that the bridge is a public highway. Thus the clans are marshaled against each other. The employes of the Canada Southern Railroad, under the directions of Chief Engineer Flagg, are steadily laying their tracks and rails to the approaches of the bridge on the Clifton (Ontario) side of the river. The Great Western Railroad men are on hand with engines fired up, placed on the track, and threaten to scald any man that attempts to remove the rolling stock that now blockades the approach to the bridge. Superintendent Flagg was driven off from surveying last evening by hot water. He was considerably scalded, as were also some seven or eight others. Some of the men on both sides got into a little scrimmage, throwing spikes and crowbars at each other, but no one was dangerously injured, only a few scalp-wounds being the result of the fray. A report has just reached me that several men who were with a surveying party of the Canada Southern road have been scalded by steam, but I cannot find the facts to warrant the statement, although the excitement was high. Another rumor is that 1,000 men are on their way to take forcible possession of the approaches to the bridge and lay the tracks of the Canada Southern Railroad. If the rumor has any foundation in fact, the Canada Southern men will find that the Great Western men are ready to receive them with plenty of hot water and muscle. There seems to be a determination on the part of both parties to conquer or die in the attempt. I learn that the Sheriff of Clifton has summoned a posse to hold themselves in readiness to prevent bloodshed in case of a riot; but unless the posse is made up of determined men, the act will be further from the thought, as blood seems to be in the eyes of men on both sides. I must say this much for the contending parties, that the only beverage I have seen them use, to invite them to deeds of daring, is 'sparkling water'—none of the liquid fire-water that inflames man's baser passions, and takes away what little reason he is possessed of, is used by either party. Whatever may be the opinions of others, I think, eventually, the Canada Southern Railroad must come out ahead, as the courts, as well as the citizens of Clifton favor this company. The whole thing, in my mind, seems complicated—a complication which the courts alone can disentangle. In the meantime, if the Canada Southern Railroad can get a foothold on the bridge, they will be willing to let the courts drag the matter along to the hearts' content of both parties.

Workmen have been engaged all day leveling up the track already laid. At 4 o'clock they had laid their last rail up to the cow-catcher of the offending obstruction, when the rain set in and prevented any further operation. To-morrow operations will be again commenced, and there is immense excitement at the probable action of the Great Western authorities on extending the next rail. One thing is certain; before another rail can be laid the engine must be removed from the bridge company's lands, and the question to be decided is, Who is going to do it? The bridge Superintendent says he is neutral in the matter, and will be governed by the Directors' advice. The probabilities are that the Southern will order its removal. If it is not done it will probably undertake it. We could get no definite information from the officers as to to-morrow's operations. They say they shall comply with the law only.

TIMING RAILROAD TRAINS.

The following account of a novel invention is given by the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Journal*: "The chief subject of interest on the east division of the Vandalia Railroad now is an ingenious arrangement for recording the rate of motion of railroad cars. A specimen is now on trial on caboose No. 10, now running between this city and Indianapolis. In the caboose, attached to one side, is an iron box, with a glass front, the key of which is kept by the officers of the line. There is a common clock in the box. A spiral thread is fastened upon one of the axles of the car, which turns a wheel over the axle. This communicates its motion to a set of rods, which in turn move another small wheel under the edge of the car, and it again turns a small rod which projects upward into the iron box before mentioned, and moves a pencil point slowly back and forth across a long and narrow sheet of paper, wound upon a small drum, the drum being turned at a constant rate of progression by the clock-work. The paper is ruled in red lines into very small sections, every fourth line the short way being a dotted line, representing a mile. Now, as the pencil is moved slowly across the paper by the rods, their motion being governed by the rate of the axle, and as the paper is slowly moved forward by the clock-work, at a uniform rate, the pencil point makes a diagonal line across the paper back and forth. If the car goes a mile in four minutes the line will cross just four sections diagonally from one dotted line to the next one. If it goes a mile in two minutes the line will pass forward more rapidly, crossing only two sections diagonally. And thus the rate of the car, and consequently the rate of the train, is recorded by the pencil point on the paper. If the train stops the line crosses the paper directly and not diagonally, and the time in minutes it stops is shown by the number of sections crossed in that manner. The names of the stations along the road are written at the proper places on the paper. And thus the exact rate made at any point on the line can be found afterward. If the train stops it can be told how long it stopped and where. If the wheels are locked and allowed to drag, it can be told how far they dragged and where. All fraudulent or reckless rates of progression can be unerringly detected, and if the train is run faster or slower than is allowed, the 'bosses' are sure to know it. The railroad men are charmed with the ingenious arrangement. The specimen on No. 10 has now been in use for several days and is found to work well. The man who invented it is at work on a machine which will record the amount of resistance, in pounds, to be overcome in pulling any train up any grade."

CANADIAN AID TO RAILROADS.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 20.

"Liberal encouragement to railroads" may be said to be the motto of both political parties, and of all politicians with very few exceptions. Controversy has arisen not so much with respect to the question of giving aid, as to the mode of giving it, and the extent to which the Executive Government shall be permitted to determine what lines shall receive assistance, and to what amount. The Liberal Party came into power in Ontario on this very issue. They were no less anxious to see these great undertakings developed than their predecessors. But Mr. Sandfield Macdonald and his colleagues insisted that they and they alone should manipulate the funds appropriated for the purpose, while the reformers stood by the old safeguards of the Constitution, and declared that this was a matter for the representatives of the people alone to determine. That the new Administration were disposed to act in no niggard spirit was shown by the additional grants proposed by Mr. Blake as soon as he came into office. And no one can deny this liberality has been highly beneficial to the province, while the control of the Legislature has rendered it next to impossible that, even if so disposed, the distribution of the railway fund could be affected by partisanship, or become instrumental as a means of corruption. The example set by the Legislature has been largely copied by the municipalities, and bonuses for local railways have been voted with great alacrity in all directions. But the money appropriated by the Legislature and the municipal grants have been made on the understanding that they should be final. When once aided by a present in cash from the public treasury or local contributions, the success of the assisted enterprise has been remitted to the keeping of its promoters, or, more correctly speaking, of its stock or bond holders. Nothing would be more demoralizing to the railway companies themselves, or more objectionable in a political sense, than that at every pinch a railroad should be coming begging for Government help. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction at present on the line of some roads because they have not been opened for traffic. It is said that, while on the one hand the Government is asked to prevent money contributed by municipalities from being paid over until the company shows a disposition to complete its engagements, on the other the company is a suitor for more aid from the Treasury. In the one case the Government, as in a certain sense a trustee, will, we do not doubt, act strictly according to the provisions of the law. The other is one of policy, and one, too, on which no hesitation in arriving at a decision should be shown for a moment. Special legislation would be altogether out of the question, for reasons already suggested, and the general railway fund is so nearly appropriated that whatever may remain in, or revert to, the Treasury, through Orders in Council lapsing, will be needed for those railways that come strictly within the intentions of the act, and that may be depending for their final arrangements on receiving the same proportionate aid as others. But if the means at hand were ever so abundant, the interference of the Government would be wrong in principle, and therefore to be deprecated.

THE COAL TRADE.

TRADE OF THE PAST WEEK—SUSPENSION OF COLLIERIES.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal, Aug. 21.

The quantity sent from this region for the last week was 84,961 tons by rail and 19,076 tons by canal; for the week, 104,037 tons, against 99,779 for the corresponding week last year; increase for the week, 4,258 tons. The quantity sent for the week from all the regions was 386,942 tons anthracite and 77,813 tons bituminous; for the week, 464,755 tons, against 490,093 tons for the corresponding week last year; decrease for the week, 25,338 tons. The whole supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 13,019,795 tons, against 13,781,819 to same period last year; decrease so far this year, 762,029 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 849,593 tons.

The trade is exceedingly dull, and stocks had commenced accumulating at competing points on the sea-board to such an extent that all the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were suspended this week, except four, and, of course, individual operators must also suspend proportionately. There is but little prospect of the coal trade reviving to any favorable extent until the retail trade commences pretty briskly for household purposes, in September. Business is improving slightly, but not to the extent that many anticipated. The little spurt in the iron trade has calmed down again, and while prices are fair at the present quotations, the demand continues much more sluggish than was anticipated. Everybody seems to be very cautious in business matters, and until the farmers have secured their crops and commenced pouring their products into the market business matters will continue inactive. There is every indication of abundant crops this year, above the general average, which, together with a more healthy state of our foreign commerce, must tend greatly to revive business again in all departments. The action of the Associated Companies is gradually using up all the middle interests engaged in the coal trade, and it will soon be confined to the Associated Companies and those individuals engaged directly in mining. Those unconnected with collieries, it seems, are bound to go under or go out of the trade. One of this class, a Mr. Nicholson, of New-York, has failed with large liabilities in proportion to capital invested. He has settled with some of his creditors at fifty cents on the dollar. It is very certain that there will be no increase in the supply of coal this year, and it will in all probability fall short of last year's supply in the neighborhood of a half million of tons, and the decrease in anthracite may reach a million of tons.

WHY A FLAG WAS NOT SAVED.

An incident of the closing days of the war of the rebellion is thus told by the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*: "Not long ago we read of an officer of the Third Georgia Regiment, at the reunion of Wright's Brigade at Union Point, presenting to the meeting the bullet and shell-riddled battle-flag of the regiment, which at the surrender of Lee he had torn from the staff and concealed under his shirt. A brave soldier of Columbus, who entered the Georgia Grays, of this place, when not fifteen years of age, and fought in the Western Army for four long years, with scarce a furlough, attempted the same thing at Johnston's surrender. We allude to Mr. Andrew J. Boland, as true and gallant a soldier as ever braved the terrors of battle. When Gen. Johnston took command of Hood's Army, after the disastrous retreat from Tennessee, he commenced its reorganization, and our friend Andrew found himself Color Sergeant of the Second Georgia Battalion of Sharp-shooters, commanded by Lieut. Col. Whitely, the Radical Congressman, who has swallowed the Civil Rights bill and openly advocates it. In passing through Augusta the ladies presented this battalion a beautiful flag, and at the surrender Sergt. Boland determined to save it. It fell to his lot to give up five battle flags. He surrendered only four, keeping this flag to the last. Happening to have a ragged valise he put the flag in it together with a new suit of gray, and deposited them in the Colonel's wagon which an orderly was guarding. Result was, when that night at Salisbury, N. C., he went to don his new suit, he found the flag, clothes and all gone—stolen by a gray back.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2	Smith vs. Beardsley, &c.	105	Oppenheimer vs. Walker, &c.
5	First National Bank of Jamesburg vs. Carle.	111	In the matter of Schuyler.
11	Cassidy vs. Dowdall, &c.	116	Moody vs. Clark.
34	Elastic Truss Co. vs. Pomeroy, &c.	131	Owen vs. Owens.
35	Hotchkiss vs. Burbank, &c.	147	Grisi vs. Philippe.
42	Dayton vs. Roche.	153	Rosenthal vs. Toepfer.
45	Bank vs. Black.	154	De Demasos vs. De Demasos.
53	Flaherty vs. Flaherty.	159	Mott vs. Mott, &c.
68	In the matter of Agnew.	162	Matchett vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
77	Lyon vs. Board of Police.	164	Develin vs. Asten, &c.
84	Bogatcki vs. Bogatcki	165	Rodenstein vs. Asten, &c.
86	Dor vs. Mar.	166	Keegan vs. Keegan.
98	In the matter of Beuren.	167	Paish vs. Sherman, &c.
104	Kennedy vs. Barandon, &c.	168	Ely vs. Leypoldt.
		169	Sanxay vs. Bolles.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 22—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 30¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 50c.

3 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109½; Erie Railway shares, 30¼@30½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 60c.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 1-16 ℘ cent., which is 7-16 ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8⅛d.; do., do., deliverable September, at 8⅛d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8¼d. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 61s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 22—3 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 41s. 6d. @41s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 58s. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 9d.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 22.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 B. H. & E. 1st	25	100 North-west....b3.	39⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s	104	100 do	39¼
10,000 U. P. 1st M	84½	200 do......b3.	39⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel	15	100 do	39⅛
700 Pacific Mail	47¼	100 do......b3.	39⅛
100 do......b3.	47¼	100 do	39⅜
800 West. Union..b3.	77⅜	200 do	39¼
100 do	77¼	500 do......b3.	39¼
200 do	77⅜	1100 St. Paul	36
300 do......s3.	77¼	200 do......b3.	36⅛
900 do	77¼	100 do	36⅛
300 Erie Railway..s3.	32¾	100 do......c.	36¼
100 do......b3.	32⅞	100 do......s3.	36¼
200 do	32⅞	800 do	36¼
200 do......b3.	33	300 do......b3.	36¼
100 do	32⅞	700 do	36⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H..b3.	102⅝	500 do	36¼
100 do	102⅝	200 do......b3.	36¼
100 Mich. Central	74	100 St. Paul Pref	54½
10 Union Pacific	30	100 do	54½
200 do	29½	100 do	54⅜
200 do......s3.	29½	100 Rock Island	102⅛
100 do......s3.	29⅝	100 do	102
200 do	29⅝	100 do	102⅛
500 do......b3.	29¾	100 Ohio & Miss...b3.	25
1100 Lake Shore	74⅝	100 do......b3.	25⅛
100 do......s10.	74⅜	200 do	25
100 do	74½	100 Tol. & Wabash	37
500 do......s3.	74⅜	100 do	37⅛
400 do	74⅜	85 do	37
400 do......b3.	74½	400 do......b3.	37⅛
300 do......b4.	74½	200 do......s3.	37
200 do......s3.	74⅜	100 do	37⅛
100 do	74½	500 do......b3.	37¼
200 C., C. & I. C...b3.	13	400 do	37¼
100 Han. & St. Jo	25½	400 do	37⅛
100 do	26	100 do	37¼

MONDAY, Aug. 24—A. M.

The week just closed appears to have brought with it into monetary and commercial circles the first evidences of the revival of trade for the Autumn season of 1874, and in this light, notwithstanding the awakening is tardy and by no means a vigorous one as yet, the business community welcomes its advent for what benefit may yet result from it. The week was an important one for the promises it brings of the future more than for its own slight realizations, and with the conditions now existing in financial and producing centres there is ample time for a favorable ending of the concerns of the calendar year. Money is in excessive abundance and the crop prospects have seldom been more encouraging, while a fair foreign market is open for the purchase and consumption of our products. With excellent harvests, plenty of money to move them with, and a good average demand from abroad for our staples, it will indeed be strange if a prosperous season do not result. In addition to these prospects there is everywhere apparent a most earnest desire on the part of commercial and manufacturing classes to be again "up and doing," after the long season of stagnation which is to all appearances now closed; and at the same time the severe lessons of the past, proceeding from artificial speculative enterprises, will be earnestly heeded in the reopening activity which will ere long be upon us. The shipments of money to the grain-growing States has been already inaugurated, and the crop movement will begin in the course of the next two or three weeks, and probably become general within that period. The openings of Fall goods will be very large during the present week, and we learn that buyers from the interior have already arrived in large numbers, and are beginning to make selections for fair average stocks. The fact is already evident that there will be no overloading indulged in, and the rate for money being so very low just at present, a considerable proportion of cash business for actual supply and immediate demand, with quick returns of profits, will mark the business of the Fall. The feature of interest in the Wall street markets for the week was the upward movement and increased activity in speculative securities, which has been of the most general character, and extended to the whole list of Railway and Miscellaneous Shares and Bonds, and, toward the close, was exerted in the Gold Room also. The monetary situation here is without essential change from last week, and loans on call have been made at the rate of 2@2½@3 ℘ cent. per annum. Foreign Exchange has been dull throughout at low rates, and at intervals exhibited weakness. The heavy Gold exports which were apparent for the earlier weeks in this month have subsided under the influence of the dullness in Exchanges and the decline in the Bank of England rate of discount, which has been put down from 4 ℘ cent. to 3½ ℘ cent. During the early part of the week the Gold Market was quiet and uninteresting, and the range of fluctuation very narrow, the lowest quotation being 109½, and the highest 109¾, with the bulk of the sales at 109½@109⅝. On Thursday a stronger feeling set in, and the price ranged from 109⅝@109⅞, touching 110 on Friday. The closing price for the week was at the highest point—110—with a firm tone in the market. Government Bonds showed increased activity, and prices were highest and strong in the final transactions. The registered issues were in good demand, and some large lots were purchased, both on domestic and foreign account. A consignment of $20,000,000 of the new bonds of the Five ℘ cent. Funded Loan was shipped to Europe on Saturday, for delivery to the Rothschild-Seligman syndicate, and the result of their efforts to market these securities will be looked for with lively interest. The market for Railway Mortgages was strong early in the week, and later became quite active, at an advance of ½@2½ ℘ cent in prices, the chief interest being centred in the various Pacific issues. The leading improvement was in Union Pacific Incomes, Firsts, and Sinking Funds, the latter advancing 2¼ ℘ cent. on actual sales, in consequence of the demand made for these new bonds in exchange for Incomes. State Bonds were quiet and at times dull, though prices were well maintained and occasionally showed a fractional improvement. In Railway and Miscellaneous stocks the advance was strongly marked, with Western Union, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, New-York Central, and Wabash as the features. As compared with Monday's opening prices, Western Union showed at the close on Saturday a gain of 1¼ ℘ cent.; Rock Island, 1½; St. Paul, common, 1⅛; preferred, 1⅜; Lake Shore, 1½; Wabash, 1⅛, and North-western, ¾. The fact that North-western, Rock Island, Wabash, and other shares so intimately involved in the result of the Wisconsin Railway litigation showed this great strength was largely commented on. The decision on the application for injunction will doubtless be rendered ere many days, and the stocks seem to gather strength from its approach, whereas a few weeks since they tumbled and fell when any mention of the State courts was made.

The Weekly Statement of Averages of the Associated City Banks, giving the resulting balances up to Saturday last, shows a further reduction of the amount of reserve, which is not easily accounted for on ordinary comparisons and principles. The only item of increase is in the circulation, $10,900, and the most important diminutions are, in Deposits, $3,051,400, and in Specie, $2,797,100. The Specie decrease for the week ending Aug. 15 was $3,338,000 as compared with the preceding week, making the total loss for the two weeks past $6,135,100. For the past week the Specie exports were but $693,000, and for the week previous $3,500,000, making $4,193,000, and leaving about $2,000,000 of Gold to be accounted for. The Customs receipts last week were $3,021,000, and for the week ending Aug. 15, $223,576, or a total of about $3,400,000. The Government sale of $1,500,000 Gold on Thursday, for which payments were made in Greenbacks, does not account for the slight reduction of $686,700 in Legal Tender; but, deducting the $2,000,000 Gold above the Specie shipments from the $3,400,000 Customs receipts, we have a balance of Customs Gold receipts of $1,400,000, which is made up by the $1,500,000 sold by the Treasury, and appears fairly to account for the Specie decrease. The Banks held $85,446,300 of actual reserve, or $26,730,275 above the legal requirement of 25 ℘ cent. of Deposits, the loss of reserve for the week amounting to $2,720,950. The following is a comparative statement of Averages for the past three weeks:

	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.
Loans	$280,534,300	$279,250,200	$278,576,000
Specie	25,740,000	22,352,000	19,554,900
Circulation	25,805,760	25,809,100	25,820,000
Deposits	242,261,600	237,915,500	238,864,100
Legal Tender	66,549,500	66,578,100	65,891,400

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.	Differences.
Specie	$22,352,000	$19,554,900	Dec. $2,797,100
Legal Tenders	66,578,100	65,891,400	Dec. 686,700
Total Reserve	$88,930,100	$85,446,300	Dec. $3,483,800
Reserve required ag't deposits	59,478,875	58,716,025	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	29,451,225	26,730,275	Dec. 2,720,950

The following table shows the course of Stocks, Gold, and Bonds during the week, based on the daily closing quotations:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 23, '73.
U. S. N. 5s, coup., '81	111⅞@112@112¼@112⅜	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	111¾@112@112⅛@112	118¾
U.S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅝@117¾@117⅝@117⅞	119⅛
American Gold	109⅝@109¾@109⅞@110	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	107¾
N. Y. C. & Hud.	102⅜@102⅝@102⅞@102¾@102½@102⅝	104½
Chi. & Rock Island	100⅜@100½@101⅜@102@101⅝@102⅛	108⅜
Pac. Mail	46⅞@47⅛@47¼@47⅜@46¾@47¼	42¾
St. P. com'n	35⅛@35@35⅛@35⅝@35⅜@36¼	50¾
St. Paul pref.	53@53⅛@53¾@53½@54⅜	70¾
West. Un.	75½@75¾@76½@77½@76⅝@77¼	89½
Union Pac.	29¼@29⅜@29½@29¾@29⅛@29¾	26¾
Lake Shore	72¾@72⅞@73¾@74⅛@73⅞@74¼	92⅜
Tol. & W.	36⅛@36@36⅛@36⅝@36⅛@37¼	69⅛
N. W. common	38⅛@38⅝@38⅞@38⅝@39¼	64½
N. W. pref.	55½@55¾@56⅞@57¼@57	82
Del. & Lack.	107½@107¾@108@108¼	101
N. J. Central	106@106⅛@106¼@106@106¼	102¼
Panama	112@111⅞@111¾@112	116
Erie	32⅜@32¾@32⅝@32¾@32⅝@33@32⅞	58⅞
Ohio & Miss.	23⅞@24⅛@24⅝@24⅞@24¾@25	39¼
C., C. & I. C.	13⅜@13⅝@13½@13¼@13	30⅞
Harlem	124@124¼@124½@125¼@125½	130⅞

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (exclusive of foreign specie,) for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,211,665	July	$28,257,774
February	34,616,354	Aug. 1	7,208,727
March	42,448,552	Aug. 8	7,009,676
April	40,569,095	Aug. 15	5,252,836
May	40,532,709	Aug. 22	6,871,325
June	32,446,690		
Total to date			$275,424,653
For corresponding period of 1873			267,502,186
For corresponding period of 1872			289,071,370

The Produce Exports for the week amounted to $5,496,733, exclusive of specie, adding which, however, would make the total export valuation for the week $6,189,962. For the corresponding week of 1873 the exports of Domestic Produce amounted to $5,258,190, and of 1872 $3,906,951. The total Produce Exports since Jan. 1 aggregate in value $186,611,106, against $179,527,124 for the corresponding period of last year, and $138,574,489 in 1872.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year, the Specie Exports have been as follows:

January	$2,600,508	July	$2,798,050
February	2,980,862	Aug. 1	1,248,245
March	2,527,822	Aug. 8	3,521,442
April	2,467,005	Aug. 15	2,032,733
May	12,775,800	Aug. 22	693,229
June	6,913,775		
Total since Jan. 1			$40,619,451
For corresponding period 1873			38,304,986
For corresponding period 1872			56,173,688

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold Interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,092,143
Aug. 1	2,581,846	Aug. 1	1,253,600
Aug. 8	2,457,000	Aug. 8	2,674,400
Aug. 15	2,748,192	Aug. 15	496,500
Aug. 22	3,021,000	Aug. 22	319,000
Since Jan. 1	$76,957,452	Since Jan. 1	$51,293,726
Same period '73	84,397,044	Same period '73	51,254,763
Same period '72	99,972,277	Same period '72	56,574,029

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	7	Resin, bbls	3,622
Copper, bbls	152	Spirits Turp., bbls	519
Cotton, bales	298	Leather, sides	9,065
Flour, bbls	17,332	Stearine, pks	42
Wheat, bushels	73,523	Oil-cake, pks	510
Corn, bushels	104,750	Cut-meats, pks	317
Oats, bushels	68,025	Lard, tcs	589
Grass-seed, bags	171	Butter, pks	1,800
Eggs, bbls	704	Cheese, pks	6,600
Beans, bbls	102	Rice, tcs	2
Flaxseed, bags	160	Pea-nuts, bags	850
Hemp, bales	25	Starch, pks	1,420
Hops, bales	31	Tobacco, hhds	726
Hides, No	2,041	Tobacco, pks	623
Hides, bdls	9	Wool, bales	65
Lead, pigs	962	Whisky, bbls	205

ASHES—Have been very dull and more or less nominal as to price. Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls unsettled.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in request at from 31c.@32½c. ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Business has been slow in all kinds, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℘ lb.

COAL—Has been generally in limited demand, with House Cannel quoted about steady at $18; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ℘ ton. On next Wednesday, Aug. 26, 50,000 tons Scranton Coal will be offered at auction.

COCOA—A very moderate inquiry prevails for supplies, with values quoted about as before. Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@31c.; Caracas at 14½c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—In moderate request on the basis of yesterday's revised quotations; sales 4,050 bags Rio, by the Trafalgar, and 1,935 bags do., by the Ontario, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ℘ lb. lower; sales 351 bales to spinners, and 51 bales to speculators. For forward delivery business has been more active, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ℘ lb., closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,900 bales, (of which 6,300 bales were on last evening and 15,600 bales to-day,) and 1,800 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; September, 15½c.; October, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; November, 15¼c.; December, 15 5-16c.; January, 15 7-16c.@15½c.; February, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; March, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; April, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; May, 16⅛c.@16 3-16c. ℘ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 298 bales, including 206 bales from Charleston, 23 bales from Wilmington, and 69 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 1,010 bales....The week's exports hence have been 5,871 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,789,911 bales, (including 1,830,833 bales to Great Britain and 959,078 bales to the Continent,) against 2,655,219 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Good Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

COOPERAGE STOCK—There has not been much call for stock in any line, since our last. White Oak Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 15@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

DRUGS AND DYES—Trade has been on a moderate scale, with values quoted irregular and weak.

DYE-WOODS—Have been offered with reserve, and have been in demand, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do, $22, gold.

EGGS—Have been moderately sought after within the range of 18c.@26c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main call reported in stock available at from 19c.@22c. for fair to strictly prime.

FERTILIZERS—The business in this line has been generally dull, with values quoted about as before.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited inquiry prevails for most kinds of State and Western Flour, at a further partial decline of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Shipping Extras, in lines, in some request, but bids generally reduced to $5 25 for standard, which rate was under the views of sellers, who were asking $5 40@$5 50 ℘ bbl. Superfine stock less sought after, but offering sparingly at about late figures. The sales since our last have been 9,300 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 50; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 25, mainly at $3 60@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 20, chiefly at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 10@$5 50; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $5 40@$6 35, mainly at $5 80@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 40@$6, and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour dull and easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 656 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping, and $6 75@$9 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ℘ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in less demand within the reduced range of from $5 10@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 340 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 35 for Superfine ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active at about steady rates. We quote the range from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 20 for Caloric; $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 1,340 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, poor to fair, at $3 40@$3 85, and very choice, $4 20@$4 25, and Brandywine at our quotations.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been further depressed 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel by the unfavorable reports from the English markets, and the more urgent offerings of stock, particularly other than Milwaukee. The demand for export has been moderate, and for milling limited, the market closing heavily. Winter Wheat also 2c.@3c. lower, and the poorer grades pressed for sale on a slow trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 114,500 bushels at $1 22@$1 28 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 23@$1 26 for Minnesota and Duluth, from cars and afloat; $1 24 for Minnesota, in store, and $1 22@$1 24 for Chicago, car stock; $1 20@$1 22 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, mainly at $1 21½ for prime, afloat; $1 23 for very choice No. 2 do., an outside price; $1 16@$1 18 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, car stock, with $1 18 given as the nominal quotation for boat-loads; $1 12@$1 27 for ungraded Spring; $1 20@$1 25 for new Red Western; $1 25@$1 28, mostly at $1 27@$1 28 for new Amber do.; $1 30 for very choice do., an extreme rate; $1 12@$1 22 for very poor to prime old Red Western; $1 22@$1 25 for old Amber do.; $1 25@$1 38 for new White do....Corn has been in moderate demand, partly for export, opening about 1c. a bushel higher, on restricted offerings, but closing dull, and rather less firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 98,500 bushels at 81c.@82½c. for ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, mainly at 82c. for prime, which was the asking price at the close, with 81½c. bid; 83c. for very choice do.; 82½c.@83½c. for Yellow Western; and 95c., in part, for White Western....Rye very dull at about previous figures....Barley wholly neglected. Some increase in the offerings of new crop for forward delivery, chiefly October—but no bids elicited....Malt quiet and irregular....New Oats have been less active, and prices reported 1c. lower on grades under prime to choice, which latter were held with confidence, with some speculative demand noted partly on Western account. Sales have been reported of 58,500 bushels at 50c.@56c. for inferior to strictly choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 53c.@56c. for fair to very choice, (with 10,000 bushels reported as purchased at the latter rate on speculative account;) 53c.@58c., chiefly at 54c.@56c., for new White Western. Old stock scarce and held above the views of buyers; quotations nominal; also 45,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago sold at 53c. for September delivery....Feed quiet, quoted at from $18@$29 ℘ ton....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 17,704 bbls. Flour, 805,128 bushels Wheat, 411,338 bushels Corn, and 4,711 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—The market is quite brisk for the leading kinds of stock, which are firm in price.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been selling quite moderately, with Old Crop shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 65c.@75c., chiefly at 75c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 80c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs., on comparatively free offerings. Clover Hay, 50c.@60c. Straw has been in slack request, with Oat within the range of 50c.@60c., and Rye at 35c.@65c. ℘ 100 lbs. New Crop Hay has been in limited demand within the range of 60c.@90c. for the various qualities.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts 400 bales sold at 2 11-16c. currency; market unchanged.

HIDES—Have been generally inactive, and held with a fair show of confidence. The week's receipts have been 40,415 Hides and 267 bales do.; sales, 24,065 Hides, the latter including, according to the Messrs. Pickard & Andersen, 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., on private terms; 3,735 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., to 21½ lbs., at 26c.@26¼c., gold 60 days, usual selection; 3,200 Dry California, 22 lbs.; 215 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21 lbs.; 7,855 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs. to 23 lbs.; 1,360 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs. to 22 lbs.; 800 Dry Payta, 24 lbs., on private terms; 1,475 Dry Western and Texas, 18 lbs. to 24 lbs., part at 22c., currency, four months' selected; 600 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lbs., on private terms; 1,675 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs. to 65 lbs., part at 19½c., currency; 2,650 City and Country Slaughter, 50 lbs. to 70 lbs., at 11c., currency. Stock in first hands to-day: 136,400 Hides and 1,558 bales do., (against 229,100 Hides and 658 bales do. same time last year,) and including 37,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c.; 13,300 Dry Montevideo, 36,400 Dry Rio Grande, 3,100 Dry Orinoco, 5,500 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Bogota, 1,400 Dry Puerto Cabello, 7,700 Dry Tampico, 3,700 Dry Vera Cruz, 400 Dry Truxillo, 2,500 Dry Mexican, 10,500 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 7,000 Dry and Salted Zanzibar, 5,000 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 1,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 727 bales Calcutta Cow, 831 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unchanged.

NAILS—Have been selling rather slowly, even in a jobbing way, with common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$6 15; 6d. and 7d., $5 25@$4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d. fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ℘ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Generally dull....Resin about steady, with 1,050 bbls. Strained reported sold at $2 20@$2 25 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 75 bbls. merchantable at 35½c.@35¾c., closing at 35½c. ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate supply and demand, with Western quoted at $45 50@$46, currency; City, $45@$46, gold. The week's receipts have been 510 pks.; exports, 5,413 pks.

PETROLEUM—Quoted stronger in price, on restricted offerings, and a better inquiry for supplies....Of Crude, in bulk, 5,000 bbls. sold at 5c., closing at 5c.@5⅛c.... And of Refined, 2,500 bbls. high test, for early delivery, at 12c., and 2,500 bbls. Standard, last half of September, at 12c., with early deliveries quoted at 11¾c.@12c. ....And at Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 11⅝c.@11½c., and September options at 11⅝c., on a quiet market....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c.... Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet on the basis of $22 75@$22 87½ for Western Mess, early delivery, with sales of 60 bbls.; and $22 75 for do., September option....Dressed Hogs a shade cheaper on a moderate inquiry; Corn-fed quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; Grass-fed, at 8¾c.@9c....Cut Meats quiet but steady; sales, 35 bxs. Clear Bellies, at 13c.; and sundry lots of City bulk stock at unchanged figures....Of Bacon, 175 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11¾c.@12c.; market firm.... Lard has been held more firmly on a somewhat better demand, especially for forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, small lots of Western Steam at 11¾c.; 175 tcs. City do. at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; and 50 tcs. No. 1 do. at 13⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., September option, at 14⅛c.; 500 tcs., October, at 14⅜c.; 500 tcs., December, at 11⅝c.; 500 tcs., seller to March 1, at 11½c.; 500 tcs., seller six months, at 11½c.; 1,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11 9-16c.@11½c., closing at 11¾c.; and 250 tcs., seller twelve months, at 11⅝c....Tierce Beef active for forward delivery, with further sales reported of 3,000 tcs. Prime Mess and India Mess, October and November options, on private terms. Market for Beef products otherwise dull within the previous range....Butter has been in moderate demand at generally steady rates. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 24c.@36c. for ordinary to very choice State and nearby products; 36c.@40c. for extra choice; 21c.@27c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 28c.@31c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in more request, especially the better grades of stock, which have been held with more confidence. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11c.@14c., chiefly at 12c.@13½c. for good to choice, and 13¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12¾c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ℘ lb..... The weeks' exports hence for European ports have been 1,080 pks. Pork, 898 pks. Beef, 4,514 bxs. Bacon, 1,650 tcs. Lard, 78,283 bxs. Cheese, and 2,213 pks. Butter.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted firm on a good demand; receipts, 328 bales; sales, 12,000 lbs. Mexican, 10,000 lbs. Sisal, 1,000 lbs. Curacoa, and 2,000 lbs. Domestic, within our range. Goat have been in fairly active request at full rates; receipts, 845 bales; sales, 175 bales Curacoa, 110 bales Rio Hache, 29 bales Puerto Cabello, and 20 bales Mexican, on the basis of our quotations. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 61½c.@70c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Sisal, 65c.; Central America, 60c.@65c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 67½c.@70c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency. ℘ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 48c.@50c. Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ℘ lb.

SOAP—Has been rather slow of sale since our last, with Castile quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c.; and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—There has been a moderate jobbing inquiry noted for supplies at firm rates. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 16½; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 45c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw held firmly on the basis of 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good refining, but inactive. Sales, 346 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c.; 450 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c.... Refined unaltered.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm, with sales reported of equal to 130,000 lbs., fair to prime, at 8c.@8¼c.; choice quoted at 8⅜c. The week's exports have been 2,688 pks....Of Stearine 25 hhds. Country sold at 17¾c., and 193 tcs. Western at 18c.@18¼c., the inside price from dock, with best City quoted at 18½c....And of Grease 75 tcs. sold at 10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 03 ℘ gallon, with sales reported of 200 bbls. in lots.

FREIGHTS—The business in berth freights has been on a restricted scale. Grain room held rather more firmly; market otherwise essentially unchanged. The chartering movement has been limited; Grain tonnage weak; Petroleum tonnage quoted lower....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ℘ bushel; 400 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 1,200 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms; 16,000 bushels do. at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel; 550 bxs. Bacon at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 2,300 bxs. Cheese and 430 pks. Butter, in lots, at 40s. ℘ ton; 150 tcs. Beef on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 106,000 bushels Wheat (in good part forward shipments) at 9½d. ℘ bushel; 1,000 tcs. Lard, 100 tcs. Beef, 400 bxs. Bacon, 25 hhds. Tallow, and 300 tons Oil-cake, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton, and 300 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@35s. Also an Austrian bark, 791 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For London, by steam, 75 hhds. Tobacco at 35s....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,800 bxs. Cheese and 350 pks. Butter at 40s.; 25 tons Syrup at 25s.... For Cardiff, by steam, 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ℘ ton, and 350 pks. Provisions at 7s. ℘ tierce and 5s. ℘ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain (rumored) at 5s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 577 tons, with about 3,700 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 9d. ℘ quarter....For Bristol, a bark, with about 1,500 quarters Wheat, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 100 bales Cotton, 150 hhds. Tallow, and 1,350 bags Coffee, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 375 pks. Tobacco, reported on the basis of 45s. ℘ hhd.; 250 tcs. Lard at 30s., and 500 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain and 800 pks. Provisions on private terms, and 2,000 bbls. Resin at equal to 3s....For Lisbon, a Portuguese bark, 461 tons, and a Portuguese brig, 229 tons, with full cargoes of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on owner's account....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 7½d. ℘ bbl., and 5 gratuity....For St. John, N. B., an American brig, 174 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 75 ℘ ton....For Halifax, a British brig, 266 tons, and a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 50 ℘ ton....For St. Lucie, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $11....For Barbados, a brig, 3,000 bbls. capacity, and two schooners, 3,500 and 2,400 bbls. capacity, reported from Philadelphia, at $2,400, $1,750, and $1,500....For Hayti, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $12, gold, and back with Logwood, to this port, reported at $4, currency. ....For Rio Janeiro, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $22, gold, and a brig, with do., from Brunswick, at the same rate....For Montevideo and orders, a schooner, with Lumber, from Portland, reported at $16. ....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9, and another with do., from New-River, at $10....For New-York, three schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8@$9, and one, with do., from Pensacola, at $10.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and shade lower; No. 1 Spring, 99c.; No. 2 do., 96c., spot; 96¼c., August; 94⅝c., September; No. 3 Spring, 90½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 65¾c. bid, cash, August and September; 66c. buyer September; Rejected, 64¼c.@64½c. Oats active and higher, and unsettled; No. 2 at 44½c., cash and August; 39¾c., September. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 74c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@$1; closed, 92c., spot; 90c.@93½c., September. Pork in fair demand and firm, at $22 75@$23, cash; $22 75@$22 87½, September. Lard steady, at 14¾c.@15c., spot; 14¾c.@14⅞c., September. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c.@12¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 13c.@13¼c. Whisky, 97c. Freights unchanged. At 3 P. M. Wheat closed dull at 96½c., cash and August; 94⅝c., September. Corn quiet at 65¾c., September; 66½c.@66¾c., buyer September. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Lake and Rail Imports for last 24 hours—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 125,075 bushels; Corn, 85,600 bushels; Oats, 24,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 78,490 bushels; Flour, 1,970 bbls. Rail Exports—Wheat, 40,169 bushels; Corn, 16,800 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. Canal freights lower; Wheat, 8⅞c.; Corn, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers' $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull, with lower tendency; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 25; small lots No. 1 Minnesota at $1 28; Red Winter at $1 20. Corn a shade weaker; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 73c.; 1,000 bushels mixed do. at 74c.; 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 73½c. Oats dull; sales small lots No. 2 Western at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 65@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at a decline; No. 3 Red, $1 06½@$1 07; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15. Corn—Buyers and sellers apart; No. 2 Mixed, 69c.@70c. asked, 68c.@67c. bid. Oats firm and a fraction higher; No. 2 at 44c.@45c. Barley and Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork firm at $24, cash; $17, February. Dry-salted Meats higher; Shoulders, 9c. Bacon strong and advancing; Shoulders sold at 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Lard firm and unchanged. Hogs quiet; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25. Bacon, $6@$6 75. Cattle quiet; medium to fair Butchers', $2 50@$3; good to choice Native Steers, $4 50@$5 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Butter steady at 32c.@34c. for New-York State and Bradford County choice; Western choice, 25c.@27c.; do., fair to good, 20c. Cheese quiet at 13½c.@13¾c. for prime New-York State, 13c.@13¼c. for Western; 10c.@12c. for Half Skins. Eggs steady at 20c.@22c. for State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh; 20c. for Western Extra. Flour active for best grades; others neglected; sales of Spring Wheat Family Extra at $6 50@$7 50; $6@$6 50 for State, Indiana, and Ohio do.; $8@$8 75 for high grades. Wheat dull and lower at $1 25 for Red; $1 33 for Amber; $1 25@$1 28 for White. Rye steady at 88c. Corn held firmly at 86c. for Yellow and Mixed Western. Oats in good demand at 53c.@55c. Petroleum firm at 11¼c. for Refined; 11½c.@11¾c., September; 8c.@8⅛c. for Crude, in bbls.; 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk. Whisky offered at $1 02 for Western in iron.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Michigan, $1 17; Amber Michigan, $1 10¼, cash; $1 10½@$1 11, September; $1 12½, October; No. 1 Red, $1 13½; No. 2 do., $1 10, cash; $1 10½, September; $1 12, October; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 10½. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 69½c., cash and August; 69c., September; no grade, 68½c.; damaged, 65c. Oats advanced 1c.@2c., closing quiet; No. 1 at 46½c.; No. 2 at 44c., cash; 43c., September; White, 47c.; Michigan, 44c., cash; 43½c., September; 44½c., October. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; sales of choice Winter at $1 35@$1 38; No. 3 Winter, $1 15@$1 30; choice Amber, $1 35@$1 37; good to prime Red, $1 20@$1 30; common to fair do., $1@$1 15. Corn nominally 90c.@93c. for White Southern, 81c.@82c. for Yellow Southern, 78c. for Mixed Western. Oats steady at 48c.@50c. for Southern, 47½c.@48c. for Mixed Western, 50c.@51c. for White Western. Rye quiet at 80c.@85c. Hay dull at $16@$18. Provisions strong and unchanged. Butter—Western firm at 25c.@26c. for choice. Coffee nominally 18c.@20c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whisky nominally $1 01@$1 02.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1@$1 05; White, $1 10@$1 15. Corn steady at 67c.@69c. Oats steady at 43c.@48c. Rye steady at 83c. Butter firm; Western, reserve, 24c.@25c.; choice selections, 25c.@27c.; medium grades, 22c.@24c.; common, 17c.@18c. Pork steady; sales at $23. Lard easier; Summer, 14c.@14⅛c. Bulk Meats strong and active; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c., closing at outside price for spot; sales at 8¾c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides scarce at 12⅜c.@12½c.; Clear Sides nominally, 12½c.@12¾c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Whisky steady at 96c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; market dull except for better grades; sales of Texans at $1 75@$3 fair to choice Steers, $4 80@$5 80; extra, $6 50@$6 80; shipments, 2,400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market dull, weak, and lower; grassers, $5@$5 75; common to medium, $6@$6 70; good to choice, $6 75@$7 50; few sold above $7; shipments, 9,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market dull, nominal; unsalable except lower prices; poor to common, $2 50@3; medium, $3 25@$3 50; good to choice, $3 75@$4 50.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 05; No. 2 at 96½c., cash; 96¼c., August; 94c., September. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 at 41c. Corn lower and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 80c. Barley lower and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, cash and September, 96c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 103,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 108,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 32; New No. 2 Red Indiana, $1 25; Corn firm; sales, 4,400 bushels at 78c. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $33; Unbolted, $32, ℘ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 75, to the Hudson; $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—21,200 bushels Wheat, 336,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—31,500 bushels Wheat; 1,111,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 74c.@82c. Oats unchanged at 55c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork unchanged. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 9¾c. for Shoulders; 13⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams—Sugar-cured at 15c.@15½c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, 96c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Corn easier; Mixed, 87c.; Yellow Mixed, 88c.; White, 88c.@90c. Oats dull at 55c.@58c. Bacon stronger, with a speculative demand; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Coffee dull and easier; Ordinary to Prime, 18c.@22c. Corn-meal dull; sales at $2 50. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 109⅝. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜c. premium; Sterling, $5 36½.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 22.—Flour nominal for inferior; in fair demand and lower for medium to choice at $5@$7 50. Corn and Oats market bare. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull but firm at 15c.@16c. Bacon—Sides stronger at 13¾c.@14c.; Shoulders quiet at 9¾c.@10c. Hams dull at 15½c.@16c. Breakfast Bacon scarce and wanted.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 21@$1 21¾; No. 1, $1 16¾@$1 17; Amber, $1 10@$1 11. Corn steady at 73c. Oats in good demand at 45c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Wheat in moderate demand; no sales. Rye quiet and steady. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats higher, closing firm; demand light; sales, three cars at 53c. for No. 2 Mixed Western; 55c. for No. 1 Western. Barley quiet. Barley-malt dull.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 22.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 31½c. Resin steady at $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 55.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 23 bales; gross receipts, 75 bales; exports, coastwise, 916 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 15,014 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 22.—Cotton nominally lower; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 169 bales; stock, 2,598 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 183 bales; exports, coastwise, 489 bales; stock, 4,871 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 22.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 16c.; exports, coastwise, 179 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,946 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 37 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,363 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 22.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15¾c.; stock, 225 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Wool—The demand for the past week has been fully up to expectation. The sales of domestic and foreign fleeces upward of 2,300,000 lbs., and leading manufacturers are more anxious than for some weeks past to secure desirable lots of fine fleece. Some of the largest mills in New-England have been free purchasers, and offers for sound lots have been made and declined that would add largely to the sales. Holders have such confidence in the future of the Wool market that they hesitate to accept current prices for their most desirable line of Fleeces, and there is a firmer feeling than for some time past. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces include 345,000 lbs., mostly Medium X and XX, at 52½c.@55c.; choice Medium selling as high as 55c., and large lines of X and XX at 54c.@55c. ℘ lb.; 199,000 lbs. Michigan Fleeces sold at 50c.@51c., and all the transactions in Fleece Wool indicate a very firm market; Combing and Delaine Fleeces are still in demand, and are steady at the prices of last week; 372,000 lbs. Washed sold at 55c.@62c., considerable of which was from 58c.@62c. ℘ lb.; and 44,000 lbs. Unwashed at 41½c.@47c. ℘ lb., as to quality. The demand absorbs all available lots offering, and Combing and Delaine continue to be taken as fast as they can be opened and graded. California Wool has attracted more attention the past week, and sales of this description have been near 600,000 lbs. Prices are firm for all lots in good condition, and very extreme figures have been realized for the best. Some very choice has been sold at 42½c.@43c., and the bulk of the sales have been in the range of 33c.@37c. ℘ lb.; 66,000 lbs. sold at 37c.@42½c., of which a good portion was at the latter rate. This does not show any shrinkage on California Wool; on the contrary full prices have been obtained, although some lots are on the market burry and heavy, that could only be sold at low figures. In Pulled Wool very little has been done, but this is in consequence of the small supply offering. Good lines of Super and X are difficult to find, and readily command full prices as fast as offered. Sales of Super and X pulled at 48c.@58c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 618, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kirlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,

DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr., Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1874.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT, MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, ARTHUR LEARY, CARLETON HUNT, Executors.

mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.

mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.

je15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.

mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.

mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.

ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.

ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS F. MEAD, Bankrupt. —Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Erastus F. Mead in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of August, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 30th day of June, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au10-1aw3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARINUS G. COUGHLAN, EDWIN CHURCH, THOMAS C. GORTCHIUS, and ALMON MILLER, composing the firm of A. Miller & Co., Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of the late firm of A. Miller & Co., composed of the above-named bankrupts, to appear and show cause, if any they have, at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said matter, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., why an order should not be made granting to the assignees in bankruptcy of said firm, pursuant to their petition, leave to compromise the debts due to the estate upon such terms as would in their judgment be for the best advantage of the said estate. F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney for Assignees.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Timbale D'Argent—Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Wig and Gown—Weavers—Messrs. Toole, Herbert, Westland, and Misses Johnstone and Mitchell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Bride of Abydos—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Jane Eyre—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Belle Lamar—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Variety Entertainment.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Serious Family—Six Degrees of Crime.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment—Mlle. Delacour and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum....3
The Weekly Times, per annum....2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New-names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

It is quite evident that the moral, literary, and scientific newspapers have no intention of dropping so good a thing as the "Beecher scandal" just yet. It is clearly a success, and has even driven mad dogs, hydrophobia, and Mayor Havemeyer completely out of the market. We hope it will not last until the elections, for if it does, the average voter will be still talking about Beecher and Tilton instead of Dix and Tilden. Mr. Beecher has gone to the White Mountains, but if he thought to get beyond reach of the "interviewer" by that arrangement, he has already found out his mistake. The *World* went to the expense—though where it got the money from is a puzzle—of sending a reporter after the reverend gentleman. Mr. Beecher had just arrived. The reporter handed him a New-York paper containing Moulton's little narrative in twenty columns.

"He took it," says the interviewer, "glanced carelessly for a moment on the lithographed facsimiles which were outside, and then laid it aside. He looked up again. His expression did not change. There was the same self-sustained look which he has worn all through the Summer, but a little shade of weariness swept over his face. He had come a long ways to get rid of this business—perhaps that was all it meant."

Perhaps it was. At any rate, we can all readily believe that a "little shade of weariness swept over" Mr. Beecher's face when, after a long railroad journey, he found a New-York interviewer poking a new "statement" in his face. We should say that if Mr. Beecher had used his right boot freely on this occasion he would have been "sustained" once more by public opinion.

The committee which is to report on this affair is expected to make an end of its work on or before Friday next. Its report will not be awaited with intense anxiety, for its decision has never been for a moment doubtful. When an accused person has the advantage of picking out the persons who are to try him, he may go to sleep with the calm consciousness that his innocence is proved. Moreover, this particular committee seems to have made so little of a secret of its opinions, that at the last meeting of Plymouth Church several gentlemen declared they all knew what the verdict would be. The committee, at least, cannot be blamed for not getting at all the facts bearing on Tilton's career. They had before them an adopted daughter of Tilton's, and among the questions put to her by Mr., or Gen., Tracy, we find the following: "Will you tell us whether Mr. and Mrs. Tilton lived happily or otherwise when you first went with them? How long had you been with them when you first noticed infelicities in their life? What was his conduct with Mrs. Stanton? When strangers were there how was his conduct? Is there anything further that you remember about their domestic affairs?" This style of examination, by way of proving Mr. Beecher's innocence, forms not the least remarkable feature of this remarkable and disagreeable case.

We are informed by a Conservative paper printed in New-Orleans that "moral coercion" is the means employed in winning the negroes in the country parishes of Louisiana "to the bona-fide white resident taxpayers" for succor and relief from the unprincipled carpet-baggers. The New-Orleans *Republican*, however, tells us that the white leaguers are represented as "having armed patrols going the rounds in De Soto Parish every night for the purpose of catching and murdering 'political niggers' caught away from home." A letter dated Aug. 7 from that parish states that three colored men had been killed that week by white leaguers because they were suspected of being interested in politics. It adds:

"Two of them were going home from church, and the third was riding in a wagon in company with other men, when he was taken out and shot, his companions being told not to tell who were the murderers, and threatened with speedy and certain death if they did."

The leaguers had evidently discovered that "moral coercion" was of no avail with those three unfortunate "political niggers."

By a collision on the Kensington branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Aug. 15, three persons were killed and several wounded. A Coroner's jury investigated the case; the verdict fixes the first responsibility on the switch-tender, who left the switch open, and the second on the conductor of the coal train, which had just passed over the road, because he did not see that the switches were right before he called in his flagman. Furthermore, the jurymen express their disapprobation of the general management of the company, as proper notice of the approach of an extra train was not given. This is one of those verdicts, the diffusiveness of which defeats the ends of justice. We do not know that it could be more pointed. Possibly a verdict that should narrow down the responsibility would be absolutely unjust. But in this case a switch-tender is held primarily responsible, the conductor is said to be negligent, and the railroad corporation is blamed for not "using proper precaution." On this verdict, we would like to see who is to be punished for killing three people and maiming several others.

The Peruvian Republic seems to have entered upon the path of progress. Under the administration of President Pardo many reforms have been accomplished, and the measures for decentralization and the promotion of immigration, upon which the Government is now actively engaged, are received with much delight by the people. The republic celebrated the anniversary of its independence by a series of fêtes, lasting from July 28 to Aug. 2, and a fine monument commemorating the victory over the Spaniards in 1866 has been unveiled in the Capitol at Lima.

THE TWO PARTIES.

For some little time before an election the Democrats keep up a very loud boasting concerning the triumph which they are about to win—an amusement which no one can reasonably begrudge them, seeing how little cause they generally have for shouting *after* an election. It must be rather more difficult than usual this year to keep up an active interest in this pastime. The Democratic newspapers, of course, declare that the success of the party is assured, but it would be difficult for outside observers to make out on what grounds they base this belief. With no inclination to underrate the strength of the Democrats, we are unable to detect any evidence of their progress. They have no wisdom, and they have no luck. Sometimes accident will help an unfortunate party, fortune being a very capricious power in politics as well as in the ordinary business of life. All the shrewdness and prudence in the world will not secure a man or a party against disaster. But the chapter of accidents never seems to be favorable to the Democrats. Luck is against them. If the Republicans in Congress make a mistake, the Democrats hasten to involve themselves in it. All that the people can say at the very worst is that there are six of one and half a dozen of the other, as in the back-pay affair, for example. When their adversaries do make a blunder, the Democrats never have wit enough to profit by it. They only rush into a tenfold deeper pit of their own digging.

Upon what, then, are the Democrats founding their hopes of success this year, especially in New-York State? They have not the prestige of good government in former years to help them. The last time they were in power they deliberately and willfully set up what has been aptly called the "rule of the thief," nor did any member of the party ever protest against that rule until its guilt was exposed in these columns. That guilt was well known to many leaders of the party, and to the outside public; but no one was willing to incur the hatred and enmity of the Tammany Ring by attacking it. This is one of the latest reminiscences which remain of Democratic rule in the State, and it is not of a character to promote the present success of the party. The Republicans have at least endeavored to give the State an honest Government. The canals have been managed without corruption or jobbery; the interests of the people have been carefully guarded; all the chief posts are occupied by men of great administrative capacity and perfect integrity. In the City of New-York the work of reform has, indeed, made no progress whatever since the Fall of 1872, through a deplorable blunder in the choice of Mayor. But for that blunder the Republicans ought not to be blamed. It was one effect of the attempt to get a "non-partisan" Government. An old Democrat was selected because he was likely to prove acceptable to both parties. He turned out to be a thoroughly unprincipled man, and it cannot be denied that the attempt to secure a root and branch reform in the City of New-York has been grievously retarded, even if it has not received a fatal blow.

This single mistake, with its far-reaching consequences, cannot injure the Republican Party in public estimation, and still less can it assist the Democrats. The latter party may, and probably will, put up a good candidate for Mayor this year, but so will the Republicans. Taught by sad experience, the Republicans will not go to the enemy's camp again for a candidate, and we hope that they will not enter into those "entangling alliances" with Democrats which, in former years, have often done much harm, and never any good. Let us fight out the contest under our own flag and with our own forces, leaving the work of making strange and unnatural combinations to our enemies. We shall be able to find quite as good a candidate from our own party as the Democrats can produce from theirs. As for members of Assembly, we hope to secure a majority of honest men, although doubtless the attempt to do that will be surrounded with many difficulties. The railway interests are very powerful, and can too easily procure the return of members who are pledged to obey the commands of those corporations. Still, we are better situated in this respect than the Democrats, for we can try to elect honest men, while the Democrats will try simply for a majority, without being very particular as to its elements. For Governor it is already certain that we can find a stronger candidate than the Democrats. The Republican Convention may find it a delicate work to reconcile the conflicting claims which are sure to arise, and we much fear that the harmony of the party will not be greatly increased by the plans upon which some of our leaders are intent, and which will be better known to the public when they have hired a pulpit of their own from which they may speak. It will probably then be discovered that plans, dating back to the nomination of Caleb Cushing as Chief Justice, are to be first seriously pressed in the Fall of the present year. But we are convinced that the convention will remember the responsibility which rests upon it, and do its duty with an honest regard to the welfare of the general community in the State. It will not fall under the control of any man or men consumed with personal ambition, for if it did it would inevitably ruin the cause which it will doubtless be solicitous to serve.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

Public attention is attracted to the region known as the country of the Black Hills, now being explored by a United States expedition commanded by Gen. Custer. Heretofore the greater part of that country has been an unknown land; it is off from the great emigrant routes across the continent, in a region difficult of access, and embraced in the limits of a reservation set apart for the Sioux, a warlike and jealous tribe of Indians. The system of mountains known as the Black Hills proper is not large, being about one hundred and fifty miles square. It is situated on the boundary line between Wyoming and Dakota Territories, lying in the north-eastern corner of the former, and the south-western corner of the latter. The chain forms an irregular circle, inclosing an area of level country. The Cheyenne branch of the Upper Missouri here makes a sharp turn westward, and forks abruptly nearly north and south. These two forks almost surround the circular range, and innumerable small streams, fed by mountain rivulets and torrents, empty into these forks. The Cheyenne soon empties, in its turn, into the Upper Missouri, which here has a general direction southward. But the country originally known as that of the Black Hills was roughly described as stretching from the North Platte to the Mandan country, far up into the Yellowstone region. The old California emigrant road, which followed the North Platte, entered the Black Hills, as they were then called, immediately on leaving Fort Laramie, on the borders of Nebraska. That portion of the hills, however, is only a spur of the main chain, which is far to the northward. The country, as far as heretofore explored, is not inviting. Crossing westward over the ridge traveled by the emigrants, there was nothing to entice settlers except a fair pasturage and good water. The hills were covered with scrubby, dark firs and pines, whose sombre hue gave a name to the mountain system, but which disappeared as the traveler descended into the Sweetwater country on the other side, where abundant settlements have been made in these later days.

Heretofore exploring parties have contented themselves with an exterior view of the circular chain now known distinctively as the Black Hills. The forbidding aspect of the region, the abruptness of the outer walls, and the moat-like line which the forks of the Cheyenne have formed about the hills, have deterred any more intimate acquaintance. Gen. Custer's expedition made a half circuit to the westward, and entered the charmed circle between the head waters of the two forks, and where the mountain chain is sufficiently broken down to permit a tolerably easy approach. Once inside, the explorers found fertile valleys, rich pasturage, and new and abundant flora. It was virgin soil, hitherto unknown to the foot of the white man. In the gulches and cañons that break into the central valleys from the surrounding ridges, gold has been found in "paying quantities," it is said, and iron and plumbago are also reported to be among the mineral treasures of this new El Dorado. Gen. Custer reports that the grass is luxuriant and abundant, the water good, and the climate mild, though the days are thought to be too short and cool for corn. It is pretty evident, therefore, that the chief attraction for emigrants will be in the reported riches of gold concealed in the bosom of the earth. There are millions of acres of arable and pasture land more accessible than the heart of the Black Hills can be in this century; and the florid descriptions of the virgin beauty of the region will not greatly excite the imaginations of men who have seen the same exhibition in Kansas within twenty years, or who are now seeing it in the parks of Colorado, where there is no possible obstacle to the progress of the settler and the herder. We must, moreover, caution susceptible people against giving much credit to the reported discoveries of gold. It is evident that the explorers have found the precious ore; it would be strange if they had not; it has been found, we believe, in nearly every State in the Union, from Maine to Alaska. What "paying quantities" may be, we can only surmise. Gold by the panful might be dear in a country where an armed and powerful expedition would be needed to protect the honest miner. It would be cheap at eight cents the panful of "pay dirt" if found in Onondaga County. It is evident that the explorers, fascinated by the pristine beauties of this new fairy land, feel great enthusiasm over their discoveries. Like De Soto and his followers in Florida, they find themselves in a Land of Flowers where the streams run over golden sands—in imagination. The rosy dream is natural. It is always so with ardent discoverers. Their observations are recorded in August, when the bright, pure mountain country is seen at its best. But it lies far north of the latitude of Boston, in an altitude of at least 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. In the lesser Black Hills, considerably to the south, the Winters are often severe, the snows being sometimes tremendous in depth. Gen. Custer's floral valleys and blue grass must have only a brief Summer.

Precisely what this expedition is designed to accomplish, we do not know. Its addition to the general geographical knowledge of the country will not be large. The whole region, as we have said, is small in area. Moreover, it is not open to settlement; it is the property of the Sioux, so far as solemn treaties of the United States can make it so. The spreading of these feverish reports about the universal wealth of the country is sure to arouse that wild and reckless class of men who rush wherever there is a rumor of gold, and who would "prospect" for gold on the brink of a volcano or in a valley of tigers, if they thought they could "get the color." Whatever the special occasion for the expedition, it will be a real misfortune if its immediate result shall be the temptation thither of a rush of men who will suffer privation, danger, and disappointment themselves, and who may beside bring upon us another dispute with the warlike Sioux.

A ONE-SIDED WAR.

In a recent article we pointed out the fact that the Republicans of Alabama are in no wise desirous of raising the foolish and criminal "race issue." The negroes and whites who vote the Republican ticket in that State have repeatedly said that they neither desire nor court "social equality," that they are not anxious for "mixed schools," and that they simply wish a free government which shall secure exact and equal justice to all. These fair and liberal sentiments are fully reaffirmed in the platform of the Alabama Republican Convention, adopted at Montgomery on Saturday. The resolutions in that platform show unmistakably that if the issue of "race against race" is at any time hereafter allowed to interfere with the peace of the Commonwealth, the Democratic Party, and that party alone, will be directly responsible therefor. And after this frank and earnest disavowal by the Montgomery convention of any hostility founded on race toward the Democrats of the State, it will require more than the vehement assertions of all the local Conservative newspapers to persuade the people of the North and West to the contrary.

The Democrats of Alabama are thus placed in a singularly unpleasant position. They have done their best to provoke a conflict with the negroes, on the pretext that the latter are about to impose upon them an intolerable and degrading tyranny. But both the negroes and the "carpet-baggers," as Northern settlers who venture to vote the Republican ticket are invariably called, refuse to assume a quarrelsome attitude, and commit themselves before the whole country, to measures for the maintenance of order and peace. There is every reason to believe that they are perfectly sincere. The Democrats have declared that they are called "to decide at the ballot-box whether they will or will not be coerced to the absolute social as well as political equality of the negroes with themselves." They have boldly asserted that they must, at all hazards, carry the coming election, because their sacred family rights, the purity of their race, and the whole social fabric, are in danger of African innovation. But the dreaded and hated African frankly disclaims any intention of intruding upon the social relations of the whites. He is gradually making up his mind that he has a right to ride in the same public conveyance with a white man, and that when it is necessary to his convenience he will do it; but he has never insisted upon it for the purpose of claiming "social equality." The negroes in most of the Southern States have been much more unobtrusive than they could have been expected to be, and it is untrue that in Alabama they are doing anything to justify the banding together of the whites against them. One can readily see that it is the Conservatives who have assumed the offensive; that the terrible subversion of society against which they propose to rebel has no foundation save in their fancies, and that their "white man's government" is in no sense necessary to the safety of the State or the personal security of its inhabitants. It is evident that there can be no war of races in Alabama which the Conservatives do not themselves bring on, and which will not be the result of injustice on their part.

Since the Democrats of Alabama are not really justified, by the presence of any danger which threatens their society, in forming an exclusive white man's party, why should they persist in its formation? They were not afraid of African innovation in 1868, when they begged the negroes to vote with them for Seymour and Blair. They then spoke of their "colored friends," sat beside them on platforms at political meetings, and praised their addresses as "manly," "eloquent," and "forcible." Democratic papers appealed to white men to protect their "colored friends," to support their families while they labored in the elections, and to give them a hearty fellowship. Caucasian supremacy was not so much of an object as Democratic victory then. The negroes were not insulted as "a barbarous race;" they were held up to public esteem as newly-made citizens, whose instincts were mainly good, and who only erred through ignorance and lack of experience. They were then fêted and flattered. To-day they are threatened and execrated. They were then good enough to share power with the Conservatives; now those Conservatives persistently endeavor to place them in a false position, to represent them as debauched, vicious, and actuated by vindictive desire to thrust the State into anarchy. This is nonsense. The Democrats have made a mistake. They have overreached themselves in their anxiety to gain power once more. They have not the shadow of a pretext for their course. By their inimical attitude toward the negro they may cause new political evils, while they cannot hope to correct those which already exist.

The disavowal by the negroes generally throughout the South of any desire to bring on conflict by insisting on those privileges which the Civil Rights bill might give them does not, however, hinder the efforts made by the Conservatives to precipitate a struggle. The telegraph is diligent in bringing daily reports of fighting between whites and blacks, but in no case does it appear that the negroes have been impelled to aggression by a desire for social equality or "mixed schools." Even the report of the serious riot in Lancaster, Ky, on Saturday, in which both whites and blacks were killed, is amply explained in the leading Republican paper of Louisville by the statement that the disturbance grew out of a quarrel between two white politicians, respectively Republican and Democratic. It is but fair that Kentucky should have her "startling rumor," since most of the other ex-slave States have each concocted one. And now we hope that, with the declaration of the Montgomery Republicans as a guide, all negroes and honest "carpet-baggers" who have not already done it will hasten to assure the country that they have no desire to cause a conflict of races, no wish to secure anything but their rights, and no intention of subverting that kind of "glorious Caucasian civilization" whose Conservative representatives in Alabama signalize their entrance to a campaign by assassinating a political opponent, and then endeavoring to fasten the crime upon a Republican negro.

OUR PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

At this season of the year the readers of The Times have laid before them a great number of advertisements of private schools of various kinds. Without undertaking in any manner to discriminate among these we take the liberty of calling attention to them. They are a striking testimony to the deep interest which is felt in all parts of our country in education. The extent to which our public school system has been carried, unparalleled as it is, does not check the steady growth of private schools. It is in the power of every American family to send its children to the free schools, where they can obtain often an excellent and always a fair average education. Every patron of private schools is taxed to sustain those which are public, and it is doubtful if a larger proportion of the school tax does not fall on those who do not get any direct benefit from it than on those who do. Yet, while this is true, and while the number in attendance in the free schools increases every year, not only absolutely but in proportion to the number of children of school age, the private schools continue to prosper. There is certainly a sound *raison d'être* for institutions which can hold their own against such active competitors sustained from the public purse, and largely from the pockets of those on whom these institutions depend.

The cause of the prosperity of private schools will be found in the fact that they supply a kind and degree of education which the free schools can only partially furnish, if at all. Thus the education away from home which is often desirable, and sometimes absolutely necessary, can only be given at private schools. There are disadvantages about boarding-schools, but there are great advantages, also, when they are properly conducted. They sometimes prove nurseries of vicious habits and injurious associations. But they can be made the theatre of a thorough moral discipline as well as mental culture, the centre of admirable influences, and the starting-point in useful lives. It is as unfair to condemn all—of which, however, there is little danger—for the shortcomings of some as to praise all indiscriminately. No parent or guardian can release himself (or herself) from the duty of careful and painstaking choice. But when this duty is successfully performed the boarding-school can be made to do what public schools cannot do.

Again, private schools are the most available for those who desire special instruction for their children. The range of studies can be wider, the courses more varied, the attention to special needs more complete, and the choice of methods less limited. Public schools are seldom very good unless very large. Small communities neither can nor will support specially superior instruction, and though much improvement has been effected by the plan of "union schools," in which several "districts" combine, a wide field is still left for the private schools, which they alone can occupy.

And it must be admitted that some of the best contributions to the art of education in our country have been made by private instructors. As a rule these work with greater freedom. They are not so rigidly confined to a general system as the public school teachers. They are at liberty to develop any suggestions made by their experience. They are specially interested, or are likely to be, in the progress of individual pupils, and while they can adhere to sound principles they can adapt their application to the cases they have in hand. It is simply impossible to exaggerate the influence of a zealous, skillful, upright teacher, on the mind of a pupil to whom he, or she, may be honestly devoted, and when such teachers are found in private schools, their opportunities for good are obviously greater than in the public schools.

Of course, all private schools do not furnish this class of teachers. But some of them do, and it is the duty of parents to discover and choose them. That is a duty they cannot delegate to any one else, if they are themselves fit to be parents, and they will be glad of any information on the subject, if no more precise than that which our columns furnish them. The managers of a large number of our schools present their claims, many of which are extremely well-founded. The further information can readily be obtained by the parents themselves.

THE CAPITAL MOVER.

The capital mover is at work again. The enterprising Reavis, the embodiment of the energy and audacity of St. Louis, has called a convention, to meet at Louisville in October, and to be composed of delegates from all the States and Territories. At this convention the subject of removing the offices of the National Government, bag and baggage, from Washington to St. Louis, is to be discussed. Reavis never rests. Ever since the fruitless convention of national capital movers at Cincinnati in 1870, he has been at work. In his fitful dreams he sees the dome of a new Capitol rising on the Mississippi's banks, and hears the clang of thousands of hammers on a new White House. While he busily indites glowing paragraphs concerning the "City of the Future"—as he loves to call the Missourian metropolis, he pictures to himself a decayed and grass-grown Washington, from which politicians and lobbyists have fled. He admits no resistance as possible; he marches proudly and imperiously to victory. He refuses to be trammeled by the prejudices or old fogyism of Governors of States who may object to appoint delegates to Louisville. In case of such objection, he will have delegates appointed by popular conventions. He is ready for any and every emergency; has the expense of a new and suitable Capitol building already estimated; and doubtless knows some old residents who will give money enough to build a monument ten times as high as the unsightly structure on the banks of the Potomac. He has a thousand arguments at his tongue's end in favor of a speedy removal, and will hurl them all at once upon the unsuspecting delegates at Louisville. He avows that in his own mind there is no doubt that "speedy success will follow faithful and vigorous effort." In previous conventions it has, to his thinking, been conclusively shown that there are no valid arguments against the desertion of Washington. And he goes forward toward the consummation of his hopes, fancying that he has a great army at his back.

Mr. Reavis and his apostles argue that the capital of the American nation should be located in the chief city of the Mississippi Valley, because the "political power, the masses of population," and the greatest material development are tending in that direction. These do not seem to us especially good reasons for the desired removal. It is not necessary that the capital of a country should be centrally located. Neither need it be in a huge manufacturing centre, nor at a point where a score of railways come together. Its society should be the outgrowth of a nation's gradual culture and progress in refinement. Its public buildings might well represent the successive schools of architecture through which the national taste has passed. If, by any strange freak of fortune, the dream of the ambitious Reavis could be realized, and builders should set to work to erect new public edifices at St. Louis, and, when they were completed, the nation should pack the Administration and officeholders generally into them, that would be of no especial service to the country. Those buildings would merely represent the spirit and taste of the West, and they are not necessarily faithful representatives of the spirit and taste of the whole country. Even if the Administration should go to St. Louis, it could not draw after it the society which is gradually crystallizing in Washington, and which, however much captious critics may scoff at some of its present phases, will in time be fairly representative of the whole nation. The national capital should not move toward the location of the most intense material development of the country, but should draw the fruits of that development to itself. Besides, despite the scorn with which the would-be capital movers undoubtedly regard such a suggestion, is it not true that a capital city is valuable to a nation very much as a flag is, because of the many traditions which gather around it—because of the memories it awakens?

But the good Reavis does not believe in traditions. He does not desire to cleave to Washington because it has been our political centre for three-quarters of a century. He would root up the Capitol, and cast its dome into the Potomac; turn the Treasury into a hotel, and the Patent Office into a warehouse; force the hundreds of wealthy people who have built costly homes in Washington to desert them and fly forthwith to the "Mound City." The property-holders in the District of Columbia do not, however, tremble as they hear the trumpet call for the Louisville Convention. And the nation, which has before it so many troublous problems demanding immediate solution, will not care to spend much time in listening to Mr. Reavis as he evolves his theory of "centres." People and power may go West, but the capital will not follow them.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg, writing on the 3d inst., says: "The reports of the educational results of the past year in Russia, which have just been issued, occupy much attention here. It is evident from these reports that Russia is at least half a century behind the other European nations in this respect, and the Government is being urged on all sides to increase the number of schools and make them more efficient. The middle schools, or gymnasia, occupy a much more important position in Russia than in other countries, as the universities are comparatively but little used by the more intelligent classes of the country. In the generality of cases a boy's education is completed in a gymnasium, and no further instruction is considered necessary to prepare him for the civil service or any other ordinary career; it is very seldom that young men, even of the wealthier classes, go to the universities to acquire proficiency in the higher branches of science. Now the educational reports show that in many of the gymnasia the system of instruction is very defective, barely a fifth or a sixth of the pupils having obtained certificates from the Government examiners, while in other gymnasia eighteen out of every twenty pupils have obtained certificates. This is probably owing in part to the rigid uniformity which, in this as in other departments, is extended to all the various races and nationalities which make up the Russian Empire. The question of forming a high school for women is also much discussed. The Government has decided that this institution shall not be a university for grown women, but a sort of 'finishing school' for girls. It will be divided into five sections, including one for natural philosophy and another for history and philology. Logic and psychology are to be compulsory subjects in all the sections, and the chief aim of the school is to train up girls for governesses."

GOV. MOSES A CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY DELEGATE.

A Sumter (S. C.,) correspondent of the Columbia *Union-Herald*, says: "A meeting was held in this town last night for the purpose of selecting twelve delegates to the county convention, which will be held on Saturday, the 29th inst. Chief Justice Moses could have been seen for the last week or ten days electioneering hard, with every one he could catch on the streets, for the nomination of his son—his Excellency the Governor—as one of the delegates to the county convention. Our Chief Justice thinks it is 'due to Frank' to be sent as one of the delegates that he may 'defend himself against the many false charges!' To this end the poor old Justice, his mules, and servants are continually on the highways. But the Moses reign is at last at an end in this county—as I hope it is throughout the State. The people of this State must surely join the honest and intelligent citizens of our county in losing all respect for a Chief Justice who condescends to the level of a petty ward politician, laboring in the interest of one of the worst men in any party, though he be a 'chip of the old block.'"

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

The Toledo *Commercial* says that at a soldier's reunion, held at Washington C. H., Ohio, on the 20th inst., Gov. Allen made a speech, in the course of which he said: "The Democrats came into use last January after our political opponents had held control of the State of Ohio for nearly twenty years, but we couldn't find, after the most careful examination, a single case of official corruption. They had done some things that were wrong, nothing that was corrupt. They spent more money than a heavily taxed people well could bear, but they didn't steal any.

A VIRGINIA NOMINATION.

The Democrats (or Conservatives, as they prefer to call themselves) of the Fifth District of Virginia, have nominated Col. George Carrington Cabell for Congress. The Richmond *Enquirer*, thus refers to him: "Col. Cabell is a young man, being only about thirty-eight years of age, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the grand old Eighteenth Virginia regiment, originally commanded by Col. R. E. Withers, and subsequently by that noble Roman, Col. Henry A. Carrington, of Charlotte county. The brilliant record of the services of that regiment contains the record of Col. Cabell's services and devotion to old Virginia. He is a son of the late Gen. B. W. S. Cabell, of Pittsylvania, and brother of Col. Cabell, of the Thirty-eighth Virginia regiment, who fell in the battle of Drewry's Bluff gallantly leading his regiment in a charge, and himself received a desperate wound in the same battle. The writer of these lines was by his side when he fell, and ministered to him. Col. Cabell also has a brother, Gen. Cabell, formerly of the United States Army, and who served with distinction in the Confederate army in the South-west."

THE CARLISTS AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Correspondence of the London News.

SANTANDER, Aug. 8.

It any proof were wanting of the bad policy of the Spanish Government in attempting to interfere with the liberty of the press, the capture of La Guardia by the Carlists is a case in point. Not a word of news has yet been permitted to appear. The consequence is that the active partisans of Don Carlos at St. Jean de Luz and Bayonne have an excellent opportunity of giving their version of the affair several days before any account from the Government side can be forwarded.

The direct Spanish cable, although hitherto of the greatest service, is closed to all war news. None can be sent from here to England except what is permitted to be known by the official *Gaceta*, the mendacity of which is becoming notorious. Far better would it be if the line were open for transmission of war news from here abroad; let home news be suppressed if it be thought advisable; still, after all, "*magna est veritas*," and the Government should recollect "*et prevalebit*." Instead of the worst being circulated first from Carlist sources about everything for days beforehand, why not remedy it by permitting truthful versions of events to be dispatched from the fountain head? The facts (which I have only gathered through the courtesy of a colleague who happened to be near the spot) are as follows:

On the 4th inst. the Carlist General, Dorregaray, arrived before La Guardia, and through the treachery of a party inside the town the gates were opened to him, and he is now master of that important position. It is situated between three and four leagues from Logrono, on the road leading from it to Miranda del Ebro and Vittoria. It is true it is on the Carlist side of the Ebro, but it was recaptured from the Carlists by Marshal Concha, and it was his first exploit on taking command of his division. Dorregaray, after it fell into his hands, made a dash upon Miranda itself at the head of 8,000 men, and with five guns and 600 cavalry occupying all the villages and salient points in its vicinity, and approaching within rifle shot of the station. The retention of this station is of the most vital importance for the national army, connecting, as it does, Madrid with the seat of war—the other line by Saragossa being constantly in danger of being cut all along the Ebro, (parallel with which it runs for many a mile.) The only troops to oppose Dorregaray were the few battalions forming the nucleus of the much-talked-of Third Corps d'Armée, which happened to be at Miranda—5,000 undisciplined recruits—their commander, the brave Gen. Loma, not having even yet arrived. These would have fallen a prey to the Carlist General, and the junction itself would have been a heap of ruins but for the prompt arrival of Gen. Blanco with eight battalions, eleven guns, and 900 cavalry from Haro, on the appearance of whom the Carlists retired to La Puebla, (half way between Miranda and Vittoria,) and there entrenched themselves, another portion retiring to Penacerrada, on the road to La Guardia. The upshot of all this is that the division of Marshal Zavala finds itself on the defensive with all the disadvantage which that state brings upon troops who have hardly recovered from recent defeat, and were in full expectation of being led to the attack. Orders have now been given for the march in order to endeavor to recapture La Guardia, and troops from Logrono are to join those of Gen. Blanco for that purpose, news as to which will arrive very slowly unless the above restrictive measures are withdrawn. The line of railway from Miranda to Logrono is most perilous to venture on, as, although the trains still run, they are constantly fired upon by the Carlists. The driver of one, an Englishman, was wounded a day or two ago, having been shot in the heel while on his engine. British subjects, it would seem, therefore require protection as much as Germans.

The tactics of Dorregaray imperil the safety of Vittoria, the capital of the Basque province of Alava. His occupation and fortification of La Puebla cuts off all communication between it and Miranda and the rest of the country. It is not very strongly fortified or largely garrisoned, so that its fall is not improbable, unless Marshal Zavala suddenly becomes as active in his strategy as poor Concha.

The German gun-boats are hourly expected. The Madrid papers had it that they were here already, but such is not the case, and I doubt whether they will appear at all. Most probably one will be stationed at San Sebastian and the other at Bilbao. The Nautilus and Albatross are their names, as you will have heard. If they are of the same class as her Majesty's gun-vessel Fly, Capt. Bruce, they will be up to their work. The Fly is in the harbor now, and is being much admired by the Spaniards. She is twin-screwed and carries four guns—two of great power—and steams nine and a half knots an hour, with a draught of only nine feet—just the vessel, in fact, to carry out an effectual blockade if called upon to do so. She leaves for San Sebastian and Bilbao early in the week. The Spaniards themselves appear to be willing to leave the task of blockading to their German allies, for no less than three of their scarce fleet of gun-boats, the Consuelo, Leon, and La Ditano are here now and have been for some time past; another is stationed off Portugalete, imagining perhaps that she is blockading the sixty miles of coast between it and the mouth of the Bidassoa.

The landing of arms at Bermeo by the American steamer, if true, is extraordinary, since the commander of the Consuelo declares that he was steaming off that port, and watching it most carefully, night and day, at the very time of the alleged disembarkation, and yet saw no signs of a steamer. The Spanish Navy now-a-days is becoming unfortunate to a proverb. The only French vessel in these waters is the Oriflamme, and she is at Bilbao. Your Italian correspondent is doubtless right in correcting the report of Italy sending war vessels to join Germany in her blockade. No Cortes, it appears, is to be convoked after all, most probably in order to avoid disagreeable questions being asked. If acknowledgments by the great powers can be obtained without resorting to that expedient, one cannot blame the present Ministry, at all events, in shielding themselves from all difficulties by means of the dictatorship of Marshal Serrano. The circular to foreign powers which has just been issued throws but little light on the present unfortunate state of affairs. Much as Spaniards declaim against foreign intervention, it will be a long while ere they taste the blessings of peace, judging by what is now passing around us.

ANCIENT TREES IN NEVADA.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* says: "In the bottom of the main shaft of the Virginia City Coal Company, El Dorado Cañon, Lyon County, has been encountered the trunk of a tree four feet in diameter, a lone relic of an ancient and extinct forest. Where cut through by the shaft this old tree is found to be perfectly carbonized—turned into coal. Outside the old log is completely crusted over with iron pyrites, many of which are so bright that the crystals shine like diamonds. These pyrites also extend into the body of the log, filling what were apparently once cracks or wind-shaker, and even forming clusters about what was once the heart of the tree. This relic of an old-time forest lies far below the two veins of coal the company are about to open. The finding of this old trunk is evidence that the country was at some time, ages and ages ago, covered by a forest of large trees; though the native timber growth, when the country was first visited by the whites, and as far back as the traditions of the Indians extend, was but a scrubby species of nut-pine. A few miles from the shaft in which this carbonized tree was found are to be seen on the surface the petrified remains of many large trees. In the early days of Washoe, before the prospectors had broken them up for specimens, pieces of tree-trunks two or three feet in diameter and twenty or thirty feet in length, were to be seen lying upon the surface of the ground. However, these trees, and even the one found in the bottom of the shaft of the coal-mine, may have come from the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains—may have drifted out when seas of water everywhere covered our present valleys. The water lines visible on the hills show that the whole country was filled with lakes, and the petrified trees lying here and there on the surface of the ground probably floated out on the waters of the extinct lakes, and finally sunk to the bottom in the places where they are now found."

NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

The third annual meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation will be held in Buffalo on the 2d of September next. This organization represents a capital of not less than $500,000,000, and includes the owners of river, lake, and ocean steamers. The principal objects of the meetings are to discuss the merits of the present laws relating to steam navigation; to take such measures as may be deemed necessary for their improvement, and to act in unison for the general interests of the business. A movement for united action on the part of the steam-boat owners was begun at Louisville, Ky., in 1871, and the present organization was perfected at Cleveland in 1872. The second annual meeting was held at Philadelphia in September of last year. About seventy delegates from all parts of the country are expected to attend the meeting. The sessions will probably be private, as on former occasions. Among other important business to be brought up will be a detailed report from the Executive Committee of the board in reference to recent legislation affecting the interests of the steam-boat men.

AN ENTERPRISING VIRGINIA WOMAN.

The Christiansburg (Va.) *Messenger* of last week says: "Mrs. Nancy Dougherty, of our county, aged seventy, has, during the past year, built herself a cabin, cleared twelve acres of land and fenced it, and with her hoe has been cultivating a crop of corn which will probably yield 250 bushels."

THE RURAL METHOD.

A Troy paper says that S. Savage, of Greenbush, hearing that scandalous stories are in circulation about him, has of his own accord made that fact public, and offers $100 for the conviction of the parties who have circulated the stories.

COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT.

THE ATTEMPT TO REMOVE HIM FROM OFFICE.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER TO GEORGE W. WINGATE—THE "CHARGES" NOT YET READY—CURIOUS DELAY IN THEIR PREPARATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For some seven weeks last past, with hardly the intermission of a day, at least one of the daily journals has teemed with statements respecting the preparation, by one George W. Wingate, on behalf of parties whom he styles "his clients," of certain "charges and specifications" against me, upon which my removal from office was to be demanded.

To this hour I have maintained toward the press and the public the most absolute silence respecting the matter, but as I seem to-day as far from being able to bring the gentleman and "his clients" into court as I have been at any time since the sensation was started, I am led to accept the advice of friends, and send you the following copy of my correspondence with the distinguished counsel, in the hope that its publication may tend to accelerate the eruption which this mountain has so long, and thus far so unsuccessfully, labored with.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

George W. Wingate, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: On Friday, the 10th of July, you caused to be handed to Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff a petition asking my removal from office.

The first notice to me of such proceeding was contained in the *Herald* of Monday, July 13—three days thereafter.

Immediately upon learning thereof by the published statement in the *Herald*, I wrote you asking for a copy of all the papers left with Judge Woodruff. Yesterday afternoon such copy was left at my office, and by you immediately given to the press, accompanied by a letter from yourself, in which you say you will "at as early a day as practicable prefer formal charges and specifications, of the filing of which you (I) will be duly notified."

As it has taken me eleven days, during far the greater part of which time you, and those whom you represent, or who are acting with you, have amused and entertained yourselves at my expense by various statements made to reporters and others for publication in the daily press, to obtain even a copy of your petition, and as to this hour nothing is charged against me in such manner and form as that it may be inquired into, I write seeking information as to about the time when I may expect your "formal charges and specifications" will be filed.

I am not only willing, but anxious, to meet you and your charges at the earliest possible day, and will do all in my power to facilitate the inquiry which you claim to seek, but I feel that I am justified in inquiring as to when I may expect the matter to assume such shape as that I may have some part and lot in the proceeding.

Your early answer will oblige me.

Having, of your own motion, published not only your petition and your letters to me, but mine to you, please consider yourself, so far as I am concerned, at liberty to continue in that course in respect to this, or any future communication I may make.

It evidently affords you so much gratification that I feel constrained not to interfere with your amusement, so far as even to suggest that, if the time you spend with reporters was devoted to the completion of your "charges and specifications," we might the earlier reach a conclusion in this matter, which you will find must eventually be passed upon in a judicial manner. Respectfully yours,

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

To this letter no answer was received, whereupon, on the 27th, I sent the following:

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

George W. Wingate, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: On the 21st inst. I addressed you expressing my anxiety to meet you before the Circuit Court in the matter of your attempt to remove me, and requesting to be informed as to about the time I might expect your formal "charges and specifications" would be filed.

As almost a week has elapsed since the date of my letter and no reply has been received from you, I would call your attention thereto, and request that some response to my communication may be made.

Pardon me if I add that while I trust your "obligations" to me for the assurance of all the work you wanted for the rest of the Summer are not growing less, I am afraid you are not disposed to work at this time. Respectfully yours,

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

No answer was ever received to this communication, and on the 6th of August, inst., I forwarded Mr. Wingate the following letter and proposition:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874.

George W. Wingate, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: On the 10th of July you caused to be handed to Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff what the *Herald*, on July 13, from which I first obtained my information of the facts, described as "a number of papers and affidavits calling upon him to remove Commissioner Davenport from office."

Immediately upon the receipt of your papers, which were indorsed by you as counsel, Judge Woodruff informed you that he could take no cognizance thereof, for the reason that what you had done was to prepare a petition, which you had addressed neither to the Circuit Court, nor to him as Circuit Judge, but simply to Hon. L. B. Woodruff as a citizen; that if the power of removal existed, it was in the Circuit Court, and not in the Judge thereof, and that if you desired to impeach my competency or fidelity, you must prepare charges and specifications, and file them in the Clerk's office, giving me notice thereof.

Whether your proceeding in the singular manner you did was due to ignorance or malice, I shall not here discuss. I have an opinion, however, which at some future time I shall not be unlikely to express.

On the 13th of July—the day on which, by the publication in the *Herald* I first learned of your action—I wrote you requesting copies of all papers and affidavits handed by you to Judge Woodruff, at the same time expressing my desire to facilitate in every manner the inquiry you claimed to seek.

On the following day (the 14th) you replied that it would not take you long to furnish the copies requested; thanked me for the assurance which I gave you for all the work you wanted during the Summer, and referred me to the result of the Gardner and Charlick trial, which you accepted as "an omen" of the result in my matter.

On the 20th, some ten days after Judge Woodruff had informed you of your proper course, and a week after my letter to you of the 13th, I succeeded in obtaining from you a copy of the papers, accompanied by a letter in which you deliberately and wantonly, and for the purpose of injuring *me*, misrepresented the action of Judge Woodruff by saying: "As Judge Woodruff has expressed his desire that the matter should take the shape of charges preferred to the Circuit Court, I shall at as early a day as possible prepare formal charges and specifications of the filing of which you (I) will be notified." This letter, with the "papers and affidavits," you at the same time gave to the daily press for publication.

On the following day, the 21st, remembering how long it had taken me to get even a copy of your petition, and that you had then had Judge Woodruff's letter in your possession some ten days, I wrote you inquiring as to about the time when I might expect your "formal charges and specifications" would be filed; at the same time again expressing to you, not only my willingness but my anxiety to meet you and your charges speedily, and to facilitate your inquiry in every way in my power.

To that communication you did not reply, and nearly a week thereafter, on the 27th, I wrote again, calling your attention to my letter of the 21st, and requesting a response thereto; but to this hour you have failed to reply either to my letter of the 21st or the 27th ultimo.

Having now, for nearly four weeks, wholly failed to take any steps towards complying with what you term "Judge Woodruff's desire," and having for more than three weeks wholly failed to respond to any communication addressed to you relative to the matter, I feel that I am justified in assuming that you do not mean to prepare and file any "formal charges and specifications," but propose to content yourself with the fact that you have succeeded in having published in the daily press a copy of your slanderous "papers and affidavits," and thereby created an impression in the community that great outrages have been committed by me, and suddenly unearthed by you and your eight apostles who signed the communication. I mean, however, that you shall either [illegible] "formal charges and specifications" are to be ready, nor whether you expect to have any "formal charges or specifications," I now propose to you, in view of the difficulties which seem to surround you, that you take your "papers and affidavits" and strike therefrom the words "Hon. L. B. Woodruff," and insert "To the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Judicial Circuit," and I will then regard each and every line of such "papers and affidavits" as a charge, and, waiving all further specifications, will meet you at once before the Circuit Court where the investigation may proceed.

And I further propose that in addition you insert as another cause for my removal, the charge made by the New-York *World* that I have issued warrants in blank, &c.; or I will stipulate—without your so inserting—that such statement shall be considered as being a part of your papers; and in respect to which you shall be at liberty to furnish all such evidence as you may be able to procure.

I am led to this course by the desire that this matter shall be fully inquired into, to the end that if I have committed the acts with which I am charged I may be removed at the earliest possible day, and before the coming election, in which I shall take—unless so removed—official action quite as efficient and decided as heretofore, and quite as likely to be complained of by those whom you represent and who are acting with you.

If you *mean* to meet me and have your "charges," your "papers and affidavits," your "petitions" and your "statement" inquired into and judicially passed upon, I think I have made the way so broad and easy that even a counsellor who prepares, indorses as counsel, and publishes as facts a tissue of falsehoods—the means of ascertaining the truth of which were at the time within his reach—and then for nearly a month does not find it "possible" to put into the shape of "formal charges and specifications" the papers that he has prepared, indorsed, and published, may prove so much as he can, even although he cannot prove what he has alleged or what he would.

If you do not mean to meet me I think it pertinent for me to inquire, what has become of the "omen" which you created for me and then "accepted" yourself.

Again, has it ceased to be "possible" to "prepare formal charges and specifications?" If so, is it in anywise due to the fact that your allies in the Eighteenth Assembly District, in their effort of the past two weeks to find a sufficient number of other such scoundrels as Dunphy, from whom they might procure false affidavits, have not met with their usual success?

Possibly, if you cannot accept my proposition you can, at least, answer some one of my queries.

Yours respectfully, JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

In response to this letter, which was opened by Mr. Wingate's partner, I received, under date of Aug. 11, five days after the date of my latter, a short note stating that Mr. Wingate was then absent from the city, but upon his return, which would be about the 18th inst., your (my) letter "will meet with the promptitude and attention it merits and deserves."

Assurances were also made that the long-talked of "charges" would undoubtedly be made and pressed, and expression given to the preferences of Mr. Wingate's clients to conduct their matters in their own way, while grateful to me for my suggestions.

Mr. Wingate returned the first of this week, and the nearest approach to charges which I have yet seen is the renewal in the newspapers of the statement that he is *at work* upon them.

May he be granted a safe deliverance.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

No. 41 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874.

THE FIRST DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

From the Watertown Times, Aug. 22.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has admonished the Republicans of the State to send good men, and particularly young ones, to the State Convention. It is timely and proper counsel. The advice may have wider application than this. It is the first duty of Republicans to send good men, of sound judgment, and high character to all nominating conventions. In many cases the nominating conventions actually make the choice of the representive. Hence this work is the kind that requires the greatest sagacity and the most careful discrimination. It is an easy thing for any man to cast his ballot for a candidate once in nomination; in the most cases all the choice which the elector makes, or has the chance to make, is in the primary meetings where convention delegates are chosen. If the Republican electors fail in any case to seize this opportunity, and in consequence a bad man is nominated for office, the voter then has no choice but to accept the objectionable candidate or vote in a way that brings him in opposition to the candidate of his party or to throw away his vote.

The Republicans of Jefferson County are intelligent and so largely in the majority that they will choose the men whom they nominate for office. Their first duty is to put in nomination the men whom the general sentiment of the party approves for office. That result can be attained only in one way. It is by the attendance of Republican voters at the primary meeting, and by the choice in such meetings of the delegates who will represent this sentiment and will make fit and acceptable nominations. When that is done, no man has the right to complain of the result. The candidates are the obvious choice of the party, and should receive upon all sides a warm and effective support. In contests which now promise to arise for nominations, it is to be hoped that the Republicans will everywhere come out to the primary meetings and select such delegates as will represent them in convention, and will nominate the men whom the people desire for their representatives and servants. Then when the nominations are thus made, we can make a strong pull altogether, and give the candidates one of the old time rousing Republican majorities.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WANT.

The painful search now being made for a Democratic candidate for Governor of the State excites the warm sympathy of the Ogdensburg *Journal* and it says: "A person is wanted who has no record, or else a record that will stand criticism. But as there are no prominent members of the party with the right kind of a record, some Democrat who has been an inmate for the past fifteen years of a deaf and dumb asylum, will probably have to be taken. Or, perhaps, a lost man who is despondent as to the future of the human family, and hates niggers, but of whose habits of thought and sayings nothing is known, might be found. We saw recently an account of a woman in England who was deaf and dumb and had no hands, and could not, therefore, write. Such a person as that in New-York State would most likely have no record, and would make an excellent Democratic candidate for Governor."

A PERTINENT REMINDER.

Peculiarly suggestive at home are these words from the Columbia, (S. C.,) *Union Herald*, a Republican journal that has learned it is worth while to meet issues fairly: "The Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas has called a State Convention for Sept. 15. The committee profess to ignore the Constitutional Convention now in session, on the ground that it was called without authority. These patriots hope to get up a contest as to the legality of the next election, and hope to induce Congress and the President to undo what has been done toward the overthrow of the Republican party of that State. They may as well save their breath. Both the President and Congress will leave them where they are. The administration has unloaded, so far as Arkansas republicanism is concerned, and will be slow to take up such a burden. A long course of repentance in hunger and cold will be useful to Arkansas Republicans. While thus suffering they may learn a lesson, useful, also, in other States nearer Washington, that no amount of party fidelity will save those who fall under the just sentence of the American people, as unfaithful, corrupt, and ignorant officials."

CONVENTIONS THIS WEEK.

The list of political conventions to be held this week is unusually long, and includes the following,

MONDAY, Aug. 24.—Louisiana Democratic State Convention in Baton Rouge.

TUESDAY, Aug. 25.—Illinois Straight Democratic State Convention in Springfield.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.—Michigan Republican State Convention in Lansing; Kansas Republican State Convention in Topeka, Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in Pittsburg; Ohio Democratic State Convention in Columbus; Missouri Democratic State Convention in Jefferson City; Illinois Democratic State Convention in Springfield.

THURSDAY, Aug. 27.—New-Jersey Republican State Convention in Trenton.

INDIANA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Christian State Temperance Convention is to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, Sept. 2. The call says: "Its chief objects will be to bring the moral and religious sentiments of the people face to face with the arrogant demands of the defenders and upholders of the drinking habits of society. Meeting thus in council to oppose the giant evil of intemperance, we will ever make our appeal to God, in whose name we call His servants, believing that he will hear and answer our prayers, and that we will sing praises to His name,' when the people willingly offer themselves.'"

ITALY.

CONTEMPLATED IMPERIAL VISIT TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

ITALIAN UNITY THREATENED BY THE CHURCH—POSITION OF THE CLERICAL PARTY—MENDICANCY AT ROME—THE LOTTERY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Friday, Aug. 7, 1874.

Talk of the intended visit of the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph to Victor Emmanuel is revived, and there seems considerable probability that some time before the end of the year the long-meditated project will be carried out. There can be no doubt that it is the wish of the German Emperor and people, by such a crowning act of national courtesy, to add the last moral sanction and proof of the unity of sentiment and purpose of the two States in their efforts for a common object—the consolidation of the national integrity and resistance to ultramontane reaction. For Francis Joseph, the unity of the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom is an object of not less vital interest than for the others, and although the clerical party in Austria does not dare to proceed to such audacious extremes, it is not less hostile than in Germany or Italy, to the reform of ecclesiastical abuses now in progress in the administration of these States. Italy now looks toward Austria with no feeling of suspicion or anxiety, for the policy of non-intervention, established after the events of the war, is accepted as a permanent position in the relations between the two nations. But such is not yet the happy feeling of confidence toward France—a country restless and dissatisfied, with no clearly-defined prospect for the future, and no principle of action upon which either Italy or Germany can rely.

Our friends here of the clerical party are still looking forward with as much confidence as ever to the time when Henry V. will take the place of Louis Napoleon in doing constable's duty at the door of the Vatican. We are constantly reminded by the priests that the time is coming when the Pope will be restored to his office of chief magistrate of Rome. Just how it is to be brought about, they are not prepared yet to tell us; but this, at least, they know—that France, the first-born, or "eldest son," of the Church, is to be the agent for restoring its shattered fortunes. Nearly all their hopes are fixed on a war between Catholic France and Evangelical Germany, in which the eagles of the Franks are to tear from the standards of the Teutons the honors borne off in the victorious campaigns of four years ago. In the tremendous jar caused by such concussions, the card-house of the unity of Italy, with Rome as capital, is to topple down. Poor Spain—which, under Don Carlos, is aspiring to take the lead of the "Latin race!"—is to have a part in the fray, but probably only that of the political brigand in the dramatic rôle.

CARDINAL GUIBERT.

You have seen some time before this the "pastoral letter" of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, addressed to the fathful of his diocese, but intended for the devoted army of ultramontanes in all the world. The Italian journals have given much attention to this new manifesto of the French clerical politician. Most of the leading newspapers printed the document, knowing the curiosity of the public to be informed as to the character of every new expression of feeling or opinion among the leaders in influential circles in France. We soon saw what importance was attributed by the Government to this "pastoral," by witnessing the suppression of the issues of the journals containing it, by an order from authority. The character of this, and all similar ecclesiastical circulars, is simply that of an appeal to France to make war upon Italy at the earliest convenient moment in the interest of the Pope. A few weeks ago Signor Nigra, the well-proved Italian Minister at Paris, in a speech at Vaucluse, on the occasion of the centenary of Petrarch, with words chosen with great judgment and taste, lent himself to the good work of winning new sympathies, and confirming the ancient friendship of France for Italy. The influence of such a discourse was calculated to be the best possible in both countries, and for this it was applauded by all sincere friends of peace and a good understanding. The best interests may be promoted by accord between these two leading nations of the Latin stock. But what a contrast! While the agents of the civil authority are active in the use of means for the preservation of peace, the spiritual fathers are making their supreme effort to excite fanatical passions and sow discord. Were not this French priest one of the most conspicuous among those laboring to bring about a collision between the two nations, his words would only attract attention in the more limited circle of the people of the parish or diocese to which they are addressed. The Roman Catholic hierarchy is becoming more and more exclusively a political party, with the ambition to take a conspicuous part in the government of States. Even the highest prize or place is aspired for; that of making the Pope the supreme head of a convention of nations in which the Romish religion predominates, with a circle of sovereigns, like Don Carlos and Henry V., governing with absolute principles, with the rule laid down by the infallible *dictum* of the Girarch at Rome.

We had in circulation here last week a cock and bull story about an attempt made to assassinate the King. The opportunity chosen, according to the report, was when Victor Emmanuel was off on one of his hunting excursions, which for some time he has been enjoying among the mountains of Northern Italy. The newspapers took notice of the rumor, but the truth of it was soon denied by the official journal, which was what we expected. Since then an effort has been made to trace the assertions, advanced with so much particularity, to their origin. It has led also to reflections upon the state of the political atmosphere, which is impregnated with the spirit of assassination. They must be numskulls, whoever they are, who believe that by getting the Prince Bismarck or Victor Emmanuel out of the way the situation may be changed. There are principles in antagonism, and questions in discussion, the settlement of which does not depend upon the life of any individual. Horace Walpole spoke of a certain bishop who thought assassination a less affront to heaven than three Lutheran churches. We certainly would not charge the prelates with being friendly to regicide, but the conduct of some of them is such as to lead the most blindly devoted of their followers into any extreme. When we see them clap their hands with joy at the sanguinary excesses of the Carlists, and ready to stimulate the French to a war of revenge against Germany, we can only find for their conduct words of condemnation.

ROMAN BEGGARS.

The government of the city of Rome has labored hard for several years to make an end of the habit of mendicancy, so fixed, under priestly rule, in the character of the lower class of the population. It was part of a system to keep the masses as much as possible in a condition of dependence upon the prelates, receiving from them—as thousands did—the small sums which were regularly doled out. Large numbers of monks, called *mendicanti*, got their living in the same way. All these were as completely bound to the service of the ecclesiastics as so many serfs to their liege-lords. Now that the convents are broken up, and the monks are pensioners of the Government, the brothers, who have been taught to believe that beggary is a virtue, wish to keep up their old habit of going from shop to shop and house to house, teasing for alms. All along, before this, while others who have violated the law prohibiting mendicancy have been put under arrest, these have been allowed to freely follow their craft. But last week the law was for the first time applied to the begging monks, and several were brought before the magistrate, and one or two sent to prison for five days. Another example of cruel persecution, those will say who think it nobler to live on others than to get a living by following some useful calling. One of the worst annoyances of the foreign visitors in Winter has been that of the lines of beggars along the avenues in the Trinità dei Monti quarter, calling upon every well-dressed passer-by to pay toll, or "stand and deliver." It is a sort of brigandage, carried on under inter-mural protection, for the importunities of some are carried nearly to the extreme of placing the hand upon the person. The hope of modern civilization is in giving employment to all, with a just remuneration, accompanied with the instruction necessary to help the individual to make a good use of the means at his command.

THE ITALIAN LOTTERY.

The public lottery still exists in Italy, from which the Government derives a revenue of many millions of francs, which, unfortunately, it does not yet find itself in condition to dispense with. The lottery in Italy is a great demoralizing influence—that all reflecting people declare. And with some there is a doubt whether the Monte di Pietà is not also the agent of quite as much evil as good. I myself have known not a few instances in which poor people have pledged their wearing apparel and household articles to obtain small sums to tempt the favor of fortune. Tickets of the value of a few sous are sold, and it is from the classes of the population without patrimony, or with the slenderest means, that the revenue from the lottery is principally derived.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

The interest created in the Beecher-Tilton controversy when the Investigating Committee commenced their labors some four or five weeks ago seems now to have entirely subsided. Yesterday the subject was scarcely referred to in Brooklyn outside the family circles of those immediately connected with the case. All the members of the committee were out of town yesterday, and some of them will not return before Wednesday, when the next meeting will be held to conclude the report. There is little interest, however, manifested as to the decision which the Investigating Committee may reach. Mr. Tilton promises a lengthy document in reply to Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Moulton purposes to give the public another statement, touching his own personal character in connection with the scandal. Plymouth Church was largely attended yesterday, and the confidence of the congregation in their Pastor is every day gaining fresh strength.

MR. BEECHER PREACHES AT THE TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The announcement that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was to preach at the Twin Mountain House, New-Hampshire, caused a large influx of people to hear him. Stages loaded with visitors from all the hotels and towns in the vicinity, aggregating about 1,200. A pulpit was temporarily erected in the parlor, and the usual service was held. The text was taken from Second Timothy, second chapter, a part of the nineteenth verse, "nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal the Lord knoweth them that are his." The sermon lasted one hour and a quarter, and was a general one, making no allusion whatever to the scandal.

A QUARREL BETWEEN WOMEN RESULTING FATALLY.

On Thursday last, Mrs. Catherine Winter, of No. 131 West Seventeenth street, and Mrs. Ellen McMahon, of No. 130 West Seventeenth street, quarreled in front of their residences. In the fisticuff encounter which followed, Mrs. McMahon was defeated. On the return home of her husband, James McMahon, in the evening, she told him Mrs. Winter had beaten her. McMahon, who is a man seventy-eight years old, went into the street, and finding Mrs. Winter standing at her door, knocked her down and kicked her about the head body and abdomen. She was carried to her room insensible. McMahon was arrested, and on being arraigned at Jefferson Market on the following morning, was discharged by Justice Morgan. Dr. Gyles, of Ninth avenue, however, informed Mr. Isaac Winter, the woman's husband, on Friday evening that his wife was liable to die at any moment from hemorrhage. Winter went to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house and asked for McMahon's rearrest. The Police of the precinct declined to arrest McMahon again. Yesterday Winter called on Inspector McDermott, at Police Head-quarters, and stated the facts. Inspector McDermott ordered Sergt. Rourke, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, to rearrest McMahon at once, which was done. Coroner Croker was notified to take Mrs. Winter's ante-mortem statement.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL IN LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Times* has the following in relation to the two men who were both recently killed in a duel near that city:

It is related of Dr. Gray, who was killed in the recent duel between him and Mr. Richard in the parish of St. James, that he had been a surgeon in the British Army, and served in the Crimea. He was also a surgeon in the Federal Army during the late inter-State war. Mr. Richard, who was also killed in the fight, lived long enough to say: "If I live I will kill the man that says Dr. Gray was a coward." Those were his last words. The seconds who aided and abetted this murderous duel were all in the city on Tuesday night. Mr. F. Poche was one of them. It is stated that they have deemed it prudent for the present to travel for their health.

A correspondent of the *German Gazette* writes, under the 18th, that Dr. Charles Gray was shot through the heart and D. J. Richard mortally wounded. The excitement runs very high against Rachard and his seconds, as the doctor was very popular as a successful physician. Richard had lately cowhided a Mr. John Reff, who had him arrested, when he had challenged Mr. Jackson, of the *Sentinel*. The correspondent states further that Dr. Gray, on Saturday, refused to fight, and that Richard, on Sunday morning, placarded the doctor over the whole parish in the following card, a copy of which is annexed:

I hereby denounce Dr. Charles Gray as a villainous liar, an infamous scoundrel, and a contemptible coward. D. J. RICHARD.

ST. JAMES, Aug. 15, 1874.

CELEBRATION AT FORT POPHAM, MAINE.

The anniversary of the landing at Sabine will be held at Fort Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec, on Saturday, Aug. 29. The address upon the occasion will be delivered by Franklin B. Hough, LL.D., of New-York, and other gentlemen will be prepared to make addresses if time permits. Mr. A. G. Tenney, Secretary of the joint committee of arrangements, by authority has invited members of the Maine Historical Society and others interested in historical investigations, to be present and participate in the exercises of the occasion. Invitations have also been extended to a few gentlemen abroad, who have taken an especial interest in matters of Maine history.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS PROSPERITY.

The proprietors of the Auburn *Advertiser*, Messrs. Knapp & Peck, mention that last week they completed the twenty-fifth year of their publication of that paper. They make the following comments: "On the 22d day of August, 1849, they embarked in the enterprise, and without intermission of any sort, except on regular holidays and Sundays, have continued in the business, publishing a paper every day since that date. We do not know it to be a fact, but we doubt very much whether there is another daily paper in the State that has been conducted for such a length of time without change of proprietors and by the same firm. To say that the *Advertiser and Journal* have been reasonably prosperous under their present management would be to state what is generally known already. We admit the fact, and express our hearty thanks and obligations to those who have assisted in any way to make them so."

THE BIG GUN.

The manufacture of the 81-ton gun at the Royal Gun Factories in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is slowly progressing, and every step in its growth is watched with considerable interest. The largest of its coils except one was welded under the great steam hammer recently, and afforded a very interesting sight to a large number of spectators. This coil weighs nearly twenty-six tons, but it was manipulated with the greatest ease by the expert forgemen of the Royal Gun Factories, although it was larger by five tons than any coil that has ever been made. Another, nearly double the size, will, however, have to be prepared for the same gun, and some special machinery is being constructed for its manufacture. The progress of the gun has in like manner necessitated alterations of the plant in most of the workshops of the department. The lathe in which the steel tube is being bored has had its head carried about ten feet through the wall into the next shop, being so much longer than any tube which has previously passed through the boring mills. Its length is nearly twenty-five feet, and its weight about sixteen tons. At the first boring a rough cut of eight inches is to be taken out, the calibre being enlarged by subsequent cuts of eleven, thirteen, and fourteen inches.

SARATOGA.

THE COMING REGATTA.

PROGRAMME AND PRIZES—THE CREWS ON THE GROUND—TRAINING FOR THE RACES—THE COURSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874.

The second annual, or, as it is known, the "great Saratoga Regatta," will be held on Friday, Aug. 28, and the succeeding Saturday and Monday. Although published before, it may be advisable at this time to mention the order of the races once again. On the first day there will be the single shell race for the championship of the State, and double scull race; second day, pair oared shells and senior single sculls; third day, single shells, junior and four-oared shells, and an extra single shell race open to all members of amateur rowing clubs, professional oarsmen excepted. The prizes are: The Empire diamond sculls and a silver presentation cup for the State championship; two gold presentation medals for the double sculls; the Interlaken challenge cup for the pair oared; also, two silver presentation cups; for the senior scullers, President's challenge cup and a diamond presentation medal junior scullers, a gold presentation medal; extra scullers race, a silver cup, four oars, the Saratoga challenge cup, and four presentation cups. These prizes of plate were displayed in the windows of the store beneath the rowing association's head-quarters, opposite the United States Hotel, this afternoon, and attracted a great deal of attention, notwithstanding the counter attraction of the horse racing going on during the afternoon.

Now that the turf excitements are subsiding the aquatic fever is just breaking out. Where scarcely a syllable touching the coming regatta was lisped heretofore, the merits of the crews and their prospects have become subjects of interesting discussion. Each crew finds its friends among the representatives of its State, and nothing like betting speculation has been observed yet. I mean that wagering as a business does not find favor so far. There will be no pool selling on this regatta, Mr. Conkling, President of the association, told me this morning, and betting, he said, must be done in an amateur way, because the regatta has not been gotten up in the interests of gamesters or sporting characters. This is all very well; but the "sporting men" are here with lots of money to do as they did last month, improve their opportunities and mulct the enthusiasts or unwary. In this manner I have been informed that most of those whose fortunes on the turf during the meeting now terminated were anything but bright, hope to recover a portion of their losses at least. Be the rumor creditable or otherwise, there can be no harm in giving it place here for the benefit of the unsophisticated. Having awakened to the fact that the regatta is very near at hand, the good people of this place are anxious now to see the course and the clubs in training at the lake. It is, therefore, certainly projected for next week by circles and sets to pay visits to the training places and take a look at the men. I forestalled the rest of the community in this regard to-day by quietly driving out to Abel's, where the Wesleyan boys prepared for the Inter-Collegiate event, and then strolled down to the Atlantic boat-house. I found James O'Neil, Gramercy Boat Club, New-York, who is entered for the extra scullers' race, and had a chat with him concerning the work and condition of the crews now at the lake side. He told me that the daily habits of the crews were to go out on the road before breakfast, about 6 A. M., and take a good four-mile walk; return, eat and rest until 10:30, when the boats were launched and the crews rowed five miles or so at a good working rate. They then come into dinner, which is eaten at 1 P. M., and after that rest until 5 o'clock, when the same distance is rowed again. Supper follows at 7 P. M., then another long walk and the men retire at an early hour. The diet of the crews, as described by Dr. R. Withers, stroke of the Atalantas, consists of plenty of plain food, with meat in abundance. No luxuries are allowed. Certainly the appearance of the oarsmen to-day is suggestive of the rudest health. Their eyes are bright, skin brown and unblemished, and their limbs have that look in repose indicative of tremendous power. Few of the men are brawny. They are rather little and wiry than massive. They look like work, and undoubtedly mean it. The weather at the lake has been fine and cool this week, and the water has been very smooth in the forenoon. This is cheering, as the races are to begin each day at 11 A. M., an arrangement, no doubt, the result of the committee's sad experience on account of unpropitious weather on the days of the college regatta.

The crews here at 2 P. M. to-day were: At Abel's, James O'Neil, of Gramercy Club, who arrived July 6, and the Vernon Club, of Savannah, Ga.—J. Schley, bow; George Schley, G. G. Kimball, Hal Schley, stroke, who came on the 21st of July.

At Snake Hill, the Gramercy Club, (New-York,) W. F. Gannon, bow; H. R. Mills, H. M. Howell, W. K. Williamson, stroke. Substitute, H. A. Palestine. They arrived about 29th July.

At Myers', former head-quarters of Yale Crew, the Potomacs, Georgetown, D. C.: Frank Jones, bow; A. J. McBlair, H. S. Truax; D. Coughlin, stroke. Substitutes, Z. T. Carpenter and M. J. Nicholson. These reached Saratoga on the first week of August.

At Moon's, the Argonauta, Bergen Point, N. J.: Edward Smith, bow; Walter Man, Benjamin Stephenson, F. C. Eldred, stroke. Substitutes—Morris A. Phillips and E. J. Bramhall. They came this day week.

At Reilly's—The Seawanhakas, Greenpoint, Long Island, W. Knauth, bow; R. H. Orr, J. H. Johnson, Tom Elliott, stroke. Substitutes—John Keppler, W. Kelsey, and W. Wilson. They arrived on Monday.

At Moon's and in the Harvard boat-house the Atalantas, New-York, R. B. Bainbridge, bow; W. H. Spear, O. T. Johnson, Dr. R. Withers, stroke. Substitutes—E. Blake, Theodore Van Raden, and Alexander Handy. These also came on Monday.

At Ramsdall, in the Cornell crew's house, the Palmettos, Charleston, S. C., Henry R. Bull, bow; De Saussure Parker, W. M. L. Lessene, H. Mott Parker, stroke. This crew arrived on Wednesday.

At Curtis', in the Dartmouth crew's house, the Wah-wah-sum, Saginaw, Mich., James Jercme, bow; P. Manning, Henry Smith, V. B. Paine, stroke. Substitutes—E. G. Lovell and J. W. Alexander.

There are then eight of the crews entered on the ground. The rest—the Atlantics, of Hoboken, N. J.; Argonauts, Toronto, Canada; Beaverwyck, Albany, N. Y.; Buffalo, of Buffalo; and Duquesne, Allegheny City, Penn.—are expected daily.

The course to be rowed is not the same as that on which the Inter-collegiate struggle occurred. It has been altered to a wider part of the lake, putting the stake-boat or finish nearly opposite Abel's, a little below or nearer Saratoga than Schuyler's Cottage. The courses are to be for the Junior, Senior, and State Champion Scullers' races, two miles with a turn; for the extra scullers' double, pair-oared, and four-oared races, three miles with a turn. There is one great improvement hereby on the last regatta. The spectators will be able to witness the whole of each contest from the grand stand, which is being constructed at the water's edge immediately below the Schuyler grounds. It is easier of access for ladies, and will be more substantially built. These are about the only new features of the preparations at this stage. Others are thought of, but not yet decided upon.

THE VALUE OF AN UMBRELLA.

The champion belt for the meanest man, the Boston *Transcript* thinks, goes to Calais, Me., a denizen of that Down-East municipality winning it against all competitors. The other Sunday, it says, Mr. Pitiful Fellow (we don't know his other name) was escorting two ladies, probably from church, and presumably clad in fine raiment, when a drenching shower came up, threatening dire destruction to the fragile attire of the fair pedestrians. While waiting in an opportune but insufficient doorway, P. F. espied an acquaintance with an umbrella, and to him straightway applied for assistance in his damp dilemma, offering $2 for the coveted protector. Now if a cotton umbrella, green or otherwise, is ever worth double its retail price, it is in the midst of a fierce shower with no other shelter at hand. The good-natured citizen, however, scorned to take advantage of his petitioner's dampened prospects, and through a feeling of gallantry parted with his invaluable rain shedder, and walked off unprotected through the fast descending flood, without waiting to take his pay, while the purchaser piloted the ladies home. Now did he hasten to his moist benefactor with the covenanted scrip in his hand and the triple thanks of himself and companions on his lips? Not at all. He critically examined the serviceable parachute, decided he don't want to invest in umbrellas, and when called upon to pay, mounted his microscopic soul on a high moral hobby-horse, declared it unlawful to traffic on the Sabbath, and utterly refused to pay for it. Thereupon the good-natured but much-abused neighbor ventilated the matter in the local paper, declared that his act was one of mercy, if not of necessity, and fired hot shot into his opponent with so much effect that he is looking for a hole to crawl into, to escape the jeers of his townsmen.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA—SPEECH OF EX-MINISTER STEVENS.

Hon. John L. Stevens, late United States Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, delivered an address in Augusta, Me., on Thursday evening, on the political issues of the day. The chief part of the speech was devoted to the tariff and shipping questions, and in the course of it he said:

A sound and experienced business firm, that makes and deals in a variety of articles, at the close of the year does not decide the question of profit and loss on one class of goods alone, but all the transactions are duly scanned and all the figures correctly footed up, and from the totals of loss and gain the conclusions are drawn as to the success and policy of the firm. Now it will be admitted that since March, 1861, Uncle Sam has been engaged in some pretty extensive business operations, of a somewhat varied and complex character. What has been the result of his business transactions? In the period named he has built 40,000 miles of railway and placed upon it the vast machinery of commercial transit—two and one-half times the number of miles now in existence in Great Britain and Ireland—and has done this at the cost of $1,800,000,000. The entire commercial marine of the world, according to data mostly taken from the authorized statistics of the respective countries, the remainder being estimated, amounts to 18,000,000 tons, and at $60 per ton has a value of $1,080,000,000. Thus, since 1861, we have invested in railroads $720,000,000 more than the cash value of the entire commercial shipping of the world, and in railways, factories, and agricultural machinery more than double the amount of all the world's shipping. In railways alone, in the period named, we have invested more than three-fold the value of all the commercial shipping of Great Britain, allowing the average value of all her vessels of every name and grade at $100 per ton, which is much more than a fair commercial value, and four times the amount of the entire value of all the shipping of the United States in 1861, when the tonnage of our commercial vessels was more than any other period of our history. In the years since 1861, hundreds of millions have been invested in our manufacturing establishments, increasing our manufacturing productive power more than 100 per cent. Despite the vast havoc and expenditure of labor and money by the war, amounting, inclusive of the destruction of the so-called "property in slaves," to more than $6,000,000,000—despite this tremendous outset, the total property of the United States to-day is more than $36,000,000,000, against 16,000,000,000 in 1860. This exceeds the property of Great Britain, which according to Dudley Baxter, the ablest and fairest of her statisticians, is £6,000,000,000, or $30,000,000,000. In Great Britain the returns on investments average little more than four per cent., while in the United States they average nearly eight per cent. Though the amount of our exports of domestic commodities in 1860 was $373,000,000, as against the increase in 1873 to $649,000,000, yet the amount of American freight in American vessels, owing to causes already stated and well understood, has lessened since 1861, while the volume of our internal commerce has increased in tremendous ratio. The total foreign commerce of Great Britain now amounts to the enormous sum of of nearly $4,000,000,000 per annum; while the railroad commerce of the United States foots up nearly $12,000,000,000 per annum, or threefold more than Great Britain with her splendid commercial marine carries per annum on all the seas and oceans of the globe. Most emphatically we would not undervalue the importance of our shipping interest at this or any other time. Causes which have been for years operative against it are now changing. The tendency to invest in railroads and stocks is lessening, the rates of interest becoming more reasonable, while the draft which we have made on England for labor and capital for our prosperous enterprises has brought up the rates of labor in the country, thus placing our ship-yards and shipping interests on far more favorable terms than have existed in the last decade. So that it is quite apparent that our shipping interest has before it a cheering future, and this too by causes which free trade abstractionists have so much desired. Why should the free trade democracy be so uneasy concerning the financial policy of this country, and so eager that this great republic, with vast resources undeveloped, should radically change its policy to conform to the pattern of a nation whose circumstances are thoroughly unlike our own? It is not strange that the people of the Dominion of Canada, knowing that our wonderful prosperity draws a tide of immigration and capital from Europe, and even through and from her own territory, should be desirous of sharing in our advantages through the door of so-called reciprocity, while they do not bear the burden of the taxation which the rebellion imposed on us, and that the English manufacturers should hope to use that door, first passing the gateways of Quebec and Montreal—it is not strange that our British neighbors favor this reciprocity proposition; but the reasons why the people of Maine or the United States should favor this scheme is not very obvious. Is it not wiser to continue the policy which has operated so well the last ten years? We do not ask the taxation of foreign importation merely for the purpose of protection, but that our necessary national taxation shall be so imposed as to give American labor, skill, and capital the advantage. In so managing our revenue policy as to favor and develop our industrial interests, we not only adopt the views of Hamilton, Jefferson, and other early statesmen of the republic, but of Jackson, Webster, Clay, Seward, Lincoln, and of the ablest public men of other nations of the world. This great country has no occasion to follow blindly the example of Great Britain, or any other foreign nations, whose resources, opportunities and needs are wholly unlike our own. Having to-day 42,000,000 of people, increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 per annum, with nearly every variety of climate, soil, and natural productions, with an immense fertile territory yet unploughed and unpeopled, with an unexampled combination of water power, coal, iron, gold, and silver, with a marvelous union of navigable rivers and lakes, with 6,000 miles of sea coast and numberless magnificent harbors, standing midway between Europe and the most populous and wealthy nations of Asia, she has within herself the means of augmenting her manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial wealth to colossal proportions. One hundred years ago, save two, having separated from the mother country and resolved that we are able, capable of going alone, there seems to be no special reasons why the great republic should now return to British pupilage. Rather will we renew our unalterable vows, that we will continue in the course of independence which we have so successfully maintained, and which leads us so surely to political and commercial supremacy.

CROP PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

"We have passed through another harvest week," says the *Mark Lane Express*, "without any other difficulty than that of hindrance from the varied character of the weather; but there is an immense deal of corn still out, and an increase of rain would soon become very serious. The new wheat brought as yet to market shows nothing to indicate more than an average quality and growth; some is very troughy and thin, [showing premature ripeness to the extent, perhaps, of a fortnight, but some samples are very good, if without any of the marked superiority of 1868. A contemporary from the accounts furnished hitherto estimates the yield as two-thirds above an average, and one-third about an average, or something below it. As threshing proceeds we shall know more about it; but after the severe frosts of June it is almost marvelous if it comes so fair, as this would show in a dry season how low a temperature may be borne without much damage. As to Spring corn, barley decidedly stands first, and some well farmed and favorable soils will furnish fine samples with a fair yield, but the light lands for all descriptions of corn will go short, and oats can be found at the bottom of the list, though some very fine samples will appear. We have reason, therefore, to be thankful that our fears respecting the drought and the frost have been overwrought, and that any serious deficiency will only be felt in the hay crop and roots. In France there is great diversity, according to soil, situation, and culture, the harvest there having been threatened or impeded by the rains, although occasionally samples of wheat of great weight will be forthcoming, whatever be the general yield. But forage there has suffered more than here, as well as the oat crop, and the later corn has been rising in the midst of a general decline; as not only is this so in France, but in Belgium, and some parts of Germany. Thus, with Spring corn and forage dear, we do not see how wheat can be much depressed. As to Hungary, her best new wheat has now come down to fifty-two shillings, but shippers there are aware it is yet too high to meet our markets, and we think matters are coming to this point—that, with favorable weather to complete the European harvest, we may have rates somewhat lower, but not much reduced."

Of the crops in England, the *Times* says: "Harvest operations are going on actively about Debenham, Suffolk. A large breadth of wheat has been secured, and every kind of grain is cutting up well except white wheat. Labor is abundant in East Suffolk. Our Doncaster correspondent, writing from careful inquiry made on the Doncaster Corn Exchange on Saturday, says that the earlier harvest is a disappointment. On sand lands and lighter soils generally wheat is much below an average in yield, while barley is in some cases barely worth while getting. Nothing can be finer in color and general condition than these early wheats, but the grain is exceedingly small, and the bulk, of course, proportionately large. This, indeed, is the general report from the light lands, and in some cases acres of wheat are reported as completely burnt up, all the nature having been dried out of the plant long ago. From the clays and stronger loams we have a very different report, the wheat plant generally being healthy and vigorous, and promising an excellent field, with much fineness of quality if well got. Barleys, however, are generally deficient, short in the straw, and very small in the ear. Oats, too, are indifferent on the whole. The rains of the past week or ten days have been heavy enough in this district to assist turnips very materially, and also seeds, which are striking well and promise a heavy growth. Harvest is general and making rapid progress, the labor market being, with few exceptions, well supplied and in a satisfactory condition, though farmers have to exercise an amount of firmness hitherto unknown. In the County of Bucks the crops are being rapidly gathered in. The recent very dry weather has burnt up the oats and barley in some places, but, taken on the whole, the season is considered a prosperous one. An excellent plan has been adopted by several influential farmers in the county of giving the laborers money in lieu of beer; the quantity given to each laborer averages five pints per day, exclusive of small beer; the value of this will amount to four shillings or five shillings per week, which, if taken home to the man's family, would in most cases be more advantageously expended. The system of giving large quantities of beer to boys is a bad one, and leads to evil results."

A BATHING INCIDENT.

The Newport *News* of Saturday relates this: "A New-York gentleman went in bathing yesterday at the beach, and seeing a warning to all to leave no valuables in the bathing-house, he took what money he had, $90, and tucked it away in his stocking. After bathing he found his money all right, and taking it out of the stocking he laid it upon the seat and finished dressing. He then went home forgetting to take the money. He had gone but a short distance when he missed it, and immediately returned, but some one had been ahead of him, and his money was not to be found. The police was notified, and it is hoped the person who found the money will be induced to return it to the Station-house or to the proprietor of the bathing-houses."

GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION AND TREATMENT TO ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, SUCH AS DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, &c., AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR. BY USING DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM YOU WILL OBTAIN IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND SOON DRIVE ALL SUCH COMPLAINTS FROM THE SYSTEM.—*Advertisement.*

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.
"Nothing so successful."—THEO. METCALF, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or sides; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

William Everdell's Sons,
ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.

Secure Your House from Burglars with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, the only reliable means known; twelve years' practical experience. Removed to No. 571 Broadway.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is Sure death to bed-bugs, cockroaches, and worms.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Friday, Aug. 21, JAMES ALLEN, a native of Paisley, Scotland, in the ninetieth year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, Capt. John M. Dow, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 69 7th av., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 10 A. M.

BEDELL.—Aug. 21, ANNA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Hiram and Margaret L. Bedell, aged 1 month and 6 days.
The funeral will take place on Monday, Aug. 24, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of her parents, Hempstead, Long Island.

BEEKMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 23, FANNIE, infant daughter of Daniel D. and Mary J. Beekman.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 232 East 30th st., on Monday, Aug. 24, at 12:30 P. M.

BENT.—On Sunday, Aug. 23, ROBERT BENT, in the 76th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 31 West 127th st., Harlem, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock. Trains leave 42d st., at 10:13 A. M.

BOGERT.—On Friday, Aug. 21, MAGGIE A., only child of Albert G. and Margaret A. Bogert, aged 1 year and 11 months.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Christopher st., on Monday, Aug. 24, at 1 o'clock.

BOYLE.—On Friday, Aug. 21, JOHN C. BOYLE, aged 52 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av. and 20th st., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M.; also the members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8; Cœur De Lion Commandery, No. 323; the Veteran Corps of Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1874.
The members of this Association are requested to attend the funeral of our late fellow-member, JOHN C. BOYLE, on Tuesday next, Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th street and 6th av.
MARSHAL LEFFERTS, Col. Comdg.
CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874, ELLA WYCKOFF, only child of Nicholas W. and Lettie B. Brown, aged 7 months, 22 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, at Flatlands, on Monday, Aug. 24 at 3 o'clock P. M.

BROWNELL.—On Friday morning, Aug. 21, of typhoid fever, CORNWELL BROWNELL, of the firm of Hollister & Brownell, in the 31st year of his age.
The remains have been taken to Poughkeepsie, for interment on Monday.

CORNELL.—At Rye, N. Y., Aug. 22, GEORGE L. CORNELL, formerly of Brooklyn, Long Island.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, from Christ Church, Rye, without further notice. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the train.

COVERT.—At Port Washington, Saturday forenoon, Aug. 22, LEONARD V. H. COVERT, in the 66th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock, at his residence. Carriages at Great Neck Depot to meet the 12 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, Long Island.

DUNLOP.—On Friday, Aug. 21, MARTHA JACKSON DUNLOP, aged 17 years and 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 344 East 13th st., on Monday, 24th, at 10 o'clock.

FERGUSON.—Suddenly, at No. 459 West 43d st., on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874, JOHN GEORGE FERGUSON, eldest son of Israel Ferguson and beloved husband of Elizabeth M. McKenzie, in the 25th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

HAVENS.—Suddenly, at Cairo, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Aug. 22, CATHERINE HAVENS, aged 67 years.
Funeral service and burial at Cairo on Monday.

HAZELTINE.—On Sunday, 23d inst., of paralysis, at his residence, No. 56 East 61st st., LEONARD HAZELTINE, Principal of Grammar School No. 13, in the seventy-first year of his age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

JONES.—At Lenox, Mass., on the 21st August, ELIZABETH, widow of the late James J. Jones, and daughter of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, in the 58th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av.

LETSINGER.—Aug. 23, 1874, Mrs. JANE C., beloved wife of Henry C. Letsinger, of Bradford, England, in the 44th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 1,162 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 25th, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.
☞ London papers please copy.

LORD.—On Friday, Aug. 21, NELLIE M. SALMON, wife of Charles Lord, in the 24th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 6 East Forty-first st., this Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MATTISON.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 22, 1874, MAHLON MATTISON, in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 East 46th st., near Lexington av., on Monday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

McENROE.—Aug. 22, 1874, at No. 228 West 36th st., MARY McENROE, for twenty-four years a faithful and valued domestic in the family of the late Rev. Francis L. Hawks.
Funeral services at St. Thomas Church, 5th av. and 53d st., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

PURDY.—At Cornwall on the Hudson, HANNAH C. PURDY, in her 65th year.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence at Cornwall on Monday, at 4 P. M., or at the Marble Cemetery, 2d av., New-York, on Tuesday morning at 11:30 A. M.

SILKMAN.—At Scranton, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 22, WILLIAM SILKMAN, aged 67 years.

SISSON.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Friday, the 21st inst., CHARLES G. SISSON, of Jersey City, aged 67 years.
Funeral on Monday, the 24th inst., at 8 P. M., from his late residence, No. 228 Jersey av., corner 6th st., Jersey City. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SPRING.—On Friday morning, Aug. 21, 1874, at his home, MARCUS SPRING, after thirteen days' illness, with but little pain, in his 64th year.
Relatives and friends please accept this as an invitation to the funeral, at his late residence at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 24, 1874, at 2 P. M. By Staten Island Railroad to Perth Amboy: Leave Whitehall at 6, 7, 9, 11, A. M. By Pennsylvania Railroad to Perth Amboy: Leave Cortlandt st. and Desbrosses st. at 6 and 10 A. M. To New-York at 3:45, 4:10, 5:45, 6:20, 6:45, P. M.

WARD.—At New-Haven, on Saturday, Aug. 22, JULIA M., wife of Dr. Charles S. Ward and daughter of Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, of this City.
Funeral in New-Haven, at Christ Church, Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATARRH OF THE NASAL PASSAGES, Ears and Throat—By A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Pamphlet mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, No. 28 East 20th st. "Thanks to Dr. Williamson's process, catarrh is no longer incurable."—*Jour. of Medical Science.*

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GOOD NUMBER.—THOS. A. SCOTT, portrait, character, and biography; Alex. M. Ross, M. D.; The Naturalist; James Lick; School Girl of the Period; In the Toils of Fashion; Ruined by Good Luck; Jeremy Bentham; Telescopes; Government and Training of Children; Oberlin College; Resolution and Aptitude; Compulsory Education, and much other "good reading" in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September, 30c. or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Aug. 22, no real estate was sold by public auction, and no other business pertaining to real estate was transacted.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 22, amounts to $467,456, against $85,440, the figures for the previous week.

The two most notable sales of the week were by R. V. Harnett, consisting of the partition sale of real estate belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Jane Brown, consisting of store-house and dock property situate on the north side of Gouverneur slip and Scammel street, between Cherry street and the East River, which brought a total of $340,055. This property was all purchased by heirs to the estate, and the prices obtained cannot be fairly accepted as a fair criterion of the values of similar property, because no one besides the heirs bid on the property, and no one but them probably understood what the real intrinsic value of the property was. What the sale amounted to was merely an equitable distribution of the property among the heirs. The other notable sale was a foreclosure of twenty-six lots of land on the easterly end of the block bounded by Seventh avenue, Eighth avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets. The whole twenty-six lots sold for an aggregate of $80,350. These prices show a great falling off in value, and as it was a free sale, and there were speculators in attendance, the prices obtained would seem to be about what such property is intrinsically worth at the present time.

The only suburban auction held during the week was by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., of property belonging to the estate of the late C. A. Lambard at Roselle, N. J., at which fifty half acre-plots were sold for a total of $7,500, the total figures for suburban property sold, against $8,000, the figures for the previous week.

PRIVATE SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street and No. 1 East Seventeenth street, reports having sold the house and lot No. 25 East Sixty-fourth street, north side, 110 feet east of Madison avenue, to S. Mayer, of Mayer Bros. & Co., for $35,000.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for the present week are few in number and as follows, all being at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

To-day, Monday, Aug. 24.

By Hugh N. Camp, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, under the direction of George Wadington, Referee, of the plot of land, 48 by 300, on the south side of Washington avenue, 100 feet west of Fletcher street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Tuesday, August 25.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20.2 by 98.9 on the south side of Twenty-sixth street, 500 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also similar sale, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 18.9 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-seventh street, 468.9 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 28.1 by 94, on the east side of First avenue, 80 feet north of Fifty-sixth street. Also similar sale, under the direction of Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 16.8 by 5, on the north side of Fifty-second street, 200 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of L. A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, of the seven lots of land, each 25 by 100, on the north-west corner of First avenue and Forty-fourth street. Also similar sale, under the direction of James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of the three lots of land, 76.7½ by 100 by 93 by 6, on the north-west corner of First avenue and Seventy-fifth street.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of John W. Mills, Esq., Referee, of the premises known as Arcularius Hotel, at the junction of Central and Gerard avenues, consisting of 1 19-100 acres, with improvements.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Levi A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth street, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 20 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-fifth street, 80 feet from Lexington avenue.

Friday, Aug. 28.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 75 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 100, on the north-west corner of Grand Boulevard and One Hundredth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story and basement brown-stone houses and lots, 20 by 100, on the south side of Seventieth street, 125 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of Assignees of Samuel Schapter, bankrupt, the lease of the premises known as Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street.

Saturday, Aug. 29.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of B. J. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the Nouveaud lot, 26 by 92, on the north side of Seventeenth street, 126 feet east of Eighth avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 21.

Murray st., No. 22, s. s., about 49.7 ft. e. of Church st., 21.4x25 ft.; Park place, No. 25, n. s. 33.4 ft. e. of Church st., 37.11x125 ft., one plot	135,000
Rivington st., s. s., 79 ft. e. of Suffolk st., 22x100 ft.	16,000
84th st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5 ft.	45,000
84th st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5 ft.	45,000
76th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x102 ft.	23,500
81st st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x102.2 ft.	30,000
81st st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x102.2 ft.	30,000
105th st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16x100.9	10,000
119th st., s. s., 228 ft. e. of Avenue A., 20x100.11 ft.	22,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE OF full size for sale in 37th st., just east of 5th av. Also, one in 39th st., north side, just west of 5th av., finished in hard wood; first-class and very elegant; can be bought for less than $50,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH lot, 18.6x102 feet, No. 110 East 80th st., near 4th av.; newly painted throughout and in excellent condition. Inquire on the premises, or of
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house, fully furnished and in complete order, situated on Lexington av., near 49th st.
HOMER MORGAN.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$30 PER MONTH WILL RENT—$3,500 WILL buy—small payment required; or will exchange for Brooklyn lots—a two-story high-basement sub-cellar house, seven rooms; water, gas, heater, marble mantels, &c.; near ferries.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 138 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. C. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

ON THE SOUND—TWO SHORE FRONTS; DEsirable property for sale, together with choice cattle, horses, agricultural instruments, and house furniture if required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST [illegible] st., the house is fully furnished with [illegible] first-class furniture, and will be let low to a [illegible] private family. For terms and permit to see [illegible] apply to J. S. REED, No. 273 Broadway.

RENT LOW—NO. 38 WEST 40TH ST., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

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VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, ALL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
PAYING TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT., THE SAFEST, MOST RELIABLE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT IN THE MARKET, AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
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WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
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Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., New-York, Aug. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. D. COX, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 122 AND 124 BROADWAY, New-York, Aug. 20, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors, held this day, Mr. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT was unanimously elected to the office of President of this Company, made vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas W. Smith.
WM. MILES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND MAIN LINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., on matters of importance.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED, FIRST mortgage loans on improved Iowa farms. References and full information sent on application.
UNDERWOOD & CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1784.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, ROBT. PURVIS, R. H. T. LEIPOLD, Commissioners.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY.
New-York, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A HALL AS NEAR THE central part of the City as possible, to seat 500 persons, for the use of the Republican Central Committee of this City. State locality, price, and number of years it may be had, with furniture or without. There should be two small rooms for committees adjoining the main hall. Address J. E. D., Post Office Box 1,070.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN REQUIRES SMALL bedroom and sitting-room in dwelling occupied by a private family; location from 19th to 30th st., between 4th and 7th avs.; please state terms; references if asked. Address Post Office Box 4,[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.
Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.
For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT under the direction of PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

SEABURY SEMINARY,
No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co's, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 19; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 18 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST., corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL WITH THE KINDERgarten Department, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next to the Church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst. at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Sing Sing, N. Y., $[illegible] pays for board and tuition. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.
A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21.
English, French, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses.
French is the language of the family.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIRNOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 16

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. H. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.
WALLIS HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school and home for thirty boarding pupils. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quaeramus seria ludo.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, IN AMherst, Mass., by Rev. and Mrs. T. S. POTWIN. They refer to the Professors in Amherst and Yale.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts.
(Knabe Building.)
The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of theoretical and practical music thoroughly taught.
The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.
Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.
The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.
ERNST EBERHARD, ANGELO TORRIANI, WM. K. BASSFORD, } Musical Directors.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School. (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N. Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS
Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 8 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.
OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MISS WHITCOMB'S, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, GRADUATE OF Teachers' College, in Berlin, speaking several modern languages, four years' experience in first-class American families, desires a position as teacher in a school or in a good family in or around New-York; highest references. Address R. S., Box No. 94, Astoria, Long Island.

GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY GOVerness, housekeeper, &c.; teaches English, French, and music; is a first-rate housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting an invaluable person, with the best references, address Heywood, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN PROTESTANT lady to teach French and drawing in a young ladies' school; only one thoroughly competent need apply. Apply, with references and testimonials, to Miss ROBERTSON, No. 838 Market st., Wilmington, Del.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN lady, who has been three years in England and one year in America, as governess in a respectable family; first-class music, English, and French; highest references. Address Miss E., No. 5 West 22d st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN. INQUIRE AT No. 224 West 58th st.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN and HENRY GOLDSTEIN, bankrupts.—The undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., auctioneers, No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupts, consisting of woolen and cotton hosiery goods, suspenders, albums, &c. Also fixtures of store lately occupied by said bankrupts.—Dated New-York, 8th August, 1874.
EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN,
au10-law3wM* Assignee, &c., of said Bankrupts.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS from manufacturers of envelopes will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1.—Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2.—Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3.—Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4.—Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on the flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5.—Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6.—Extra letter size—3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7.—Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8.—Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.
6⅝ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.
Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:
No. 1—size 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2—size 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3—size 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4—size 4½ by 10⅜ inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the department. The paper must be of approved quality, especially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor; and should the use of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in department separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of directions, to be furnished by an agent of the department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expenses of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,085,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,006,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the person or persons, or body corporate to whom the contract has been awarded, shall, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, enter into a contract in writing with the United States of America to faithfully observe and keep all and every of the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; in which contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do, or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.
J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The Buildings, &c., on the line of Lexington av. from 102d st. to Harlem River, will be sold at auction by the Department of Public Works, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874.
For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*, copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

size 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General, to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.
J. W. MARSHALL,
Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874. NEW-YORK CITY.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO IRON CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE COMPLETE ROOF, THE WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, &c.; CAST-IRON COLUMNS, LINTELS, &c.; VAULT-LIGHTS, AND SKY-LIGHTS.

No. 120 BROADWAY, Aug. 18, 1874.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. of Wednesday, the 26th of August, for furnishing, delivering, and setting in place the entire roof work, (wrought-iron framing, covering, galvanized or cast-iron dormers, cornices, deck-moldings, &c., and copper flashing,) the wrought-iron beams, with the necessary anchors, tie-rods, &c.; the cast-iron columns, lintels, &c.; the vault-lights and the sky-lights for the building now in course of erection in Cedar and Pine sts., between Broadway and Nassau st.

Each proposal must be sealed, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposal for Iron Work," (with the name of the proposer.) The proposal must be accompanied by the guarantee of a responsible surety, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the execution of a contract and the faithful performance of the work under it, if awarded to the proposer.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, specifications, and schedules of the work, can be obtained of the undersigned on and after Wednesday, the 19th inst., at his office, where also the plans of the work may be seen and further information obtained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
THEODORE WESTON,
Superintending Engineer,
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM, H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE, JAMES DENNEN, } Commissioners.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 1, 1874.

Proposals for dredging 350,000 cubic yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until noon, Sept. 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.
A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS PROPERLY INDORSED will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, due 1922, 1923 and 1924.

$200,000 Assessment Fund Bonds, due 1877.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Bonds." The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

LEHIGH COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 31, 1874, for 1,500 tons Lehigh Coal.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........Aug. 22
PEMBROKE..........Sept. 12

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents. No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 9

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA, CAPT. COOPER, will sail from the State Line Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, for Belfast and Glasgow, at 1 P. M.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Anglia, Wednesday, Aug. 26	India, Wed'day....Sept. 9
California, Sat'day, Aug. 29	Victoria, Saturday, Sept. 12
Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2	Australia, Wed....Sept. 16
Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5	Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Oct. 3
FRANCE, LENDORMY..........Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Aug. 25.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Sept. 8.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt......Aug. 29, 7 A. M. | England, Sept 12, 6:30 A. M.
The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M. | Spain......Sept. 19, 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Tuesday, Aug. 25, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 32 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 24.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 8.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE, (Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. ——, Sept. 12, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA..........Aug. 25
JAPAN..........Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 26.
CHARLESTON, Capt. BERRY, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 25.
ATLAS..........Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....Wed., Aug. 26
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)......Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)......Sept. 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 10

For the accommodation of shippers the steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK will leave WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, instead of Thursday, Aug. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot; 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway). 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at [illegible] at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M. [illegible] WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY, No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The proprietors of the following hotel ticket-offices respectfully notify their patrons that their offices remain open as heretofore. Railroad and steam-ship tickets furnished without extra charge. Wagner car accommodations secured. Reliable information cheerfully given.

Fifth Avenue Hotel.	Gilsey House.
Metropolitan Hotel.	St. Nicholas Hotel.
Earle's Hotel.	Grand Central Hotel.
New-York Hotel.	Astor House.
French's Hotel.	Merchants' Hotel.
Sweeney's Hotel.	Cosmopolitan Hotel.
	St. Denis Hotel.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 25, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, [illegible].

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M.. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday 24th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 26th, 6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th, 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 27th, 6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 27th, 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 28th....3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 29th..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th..4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 29th..8:00 P. M.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, 21st....2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d...9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th..11:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 25th....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th....3:00 P. M.
Wed. 26th.......8:00 A. M.	Wed. 26th.......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 27th, 8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 27th...3:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:35, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY. STEAMER "SAPPHO" [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD, TUUSDAY, Aug. 25, 1874, between J. B. JOHNSON (champion of England) and ANDREW TRAUTZE (champion of the United States) will take place at Long Branch, opposite Leland's Ocean Hotel.

The stanch and sea-going steamer MONITOR, WHICH HAS BEEN SUBSTITUTED FOR THE WILLIAM COOK, will act as the stake-boat, carrying the judges and the contestants. All tickets sold for the WM. COOK last Saturday hold good on the MONITOR, which steamer will also stop at the FISHING BANKS.

Tickets for the round trip, $1. Refreshments furnished by Wm. H. Marshall, of the City Oyster-house, Brooklyn. A celebrated band will accompany the excursion.

POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.

Leave Pier No. 23 North River, 8 A. M.; Franklin st., North River, 8:30; Grand st., East River, 9 A. M.; Peck slip, 9:20; Martin's dock, (Fulton Ferry,) 9:30 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SING SING CAMP MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, for TEN DAYS.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 cents. Good for ten days. Come with steamer THOMAS P. WAY. Will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot Barclay st. 8 A. M., and 24th st. 8:15 A. M. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 3:15 P. M.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

WILL OPEN

Monday, August 24,

NOVELTIES

IN

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

Of the finest shades, and stuffs suitable for

Autumn Wear.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN F. ALLEN, WILLIAM A. STEPHENS, HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT, plaintiffs, against RICHARD REED, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 25, 1874. MORRIS & BILLINGS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 15 Nassau st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house, in said City, on the 17th day of July, 1874. MORRIS & BILLINGS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

jy20-1aw6wM

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS MAKING $40 A WEEK SELLING nonpareil embroider attachments; retails for $2; all ladies with sewing-machines want one. Apply to No. 30 East 14th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, is correct at figures, and not afraid of work; one having had experience in a brass rolling mill or hardware manufactory preferred; reference as to integrity and sobriety required. Apply at No. 119 Prince st., City.

WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, an assistant book-keeper. Address Post Office Box No. 2,322, stating salary wanted and references.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN IN A SMALL STORE. Address JAMES JONES, Box No. 180 Times Office, with reference and salary expected.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG MEN TO LEARN the retail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; MUST HAVE GOOD [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ALL GRADES; ALSO, Carriage Robes and Wagon Blankets; New-Hampshire Horse Blankets, and all goods wanted by Saddlers and Dealers in Saddlery, including CLARK'S and the Perfect Horse Clipper. HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE MARES.—PAIR OF VERY large and powerful horses, capable of heavy draught with quick movement; one thoroughbred Clydesdale, the other half Suffold Punch; may be seen at the stable, No. 225 East 9th st. For further particulars, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

AN EXTRA FINE PRIVATE STABLE TO rent, or for sale, above 42d st., near 6th av. Address D. W. C. LANGLEY, 697 6th av., corner 40th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York, between 5th and 6th avs., near Broadway and Madison square; first-class location; elegant family and single rooms; excellent table; baths; sociables; a quiet home; prices reasonable; permanent or transient boarders received.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, with board, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath-room, located in 21st st., near 5th av.; house and appointments first-class in every particular. Refer to H. B. Drew, No. 3 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of Catharine and Fulton ferries. Inquire at No. 98 Sands st., Brooklyn.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

LARGE, AIRY, AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms with first-class board, at the fashionable family resort, the Loder Mansion, Rye, N. Y. Address B. B. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, LARGE rooms, neatly fitted, to a party, with good table and attendance; en suite or separate; cleanliness a specialty; references exchanged. No. 257 West 14th st.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, front rooms, private family, pleasant location, near Madison Park; terms moderate. No. 115 East 24th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms en suite or singly, with or without board. The same at No. 62 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, overlooking the bay.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOMEly-furnished parlors and bedrooms, on second and third floors, front, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of three rooms, second floor, newly papered and furnished, ample closets and bath; private table if desired.

BOARD, PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen; good table; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 147 WEST 45TH ST.,

Near 6th av. Second and third floors, with or without board; table good; physician's office, basement; bay window; excellent references given and required.

CHOICE ROOMS IN A PRIVATE HOUSE near Madison square, with a first-class private table; terms reasonable. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, AND single one adjoining, with good board and home comforts. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

A LARGE ROOM ON A THIRD FLOOR, WITH all the conveniences and improvements; first-class board; references required, at No. 155 Madison av.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.—FAMILIES wishing to make arrangements for rooms, with board, can find superior accommodations at Nos. 106 and 128 East 23d st.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

Very choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first class in all its appointments, between 38th and 39th sts.

SUITES OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, to let, with or without private table; references exchanged. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 12 WEST 27TH ST.—ENGLISH FAMILY desires to let two or three large well-furnished rooms with or without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with first-class table. Unexceptionable references given and required.

TWELTH ST., EAST, NO. 115.—FURNISHED rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board; table boarders taken.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen desiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

MRS. A. WYCKOFF,

At No. 330 Fifth av., has two very desirable suites of rooms to let with private table.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME SUITES OF rooms to let, with or without private table; single room.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD, TO FAMILIES or gentlemen, at No. 60 West 38th st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.

Pleasant rooms, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., is open for guests.

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT Long Island, now open: situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, immediately on the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing unsurpassed. Reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip, also per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot of Wall st. Send for circular. Terms very reasonable. M. B. PARSONS.

WEST END HOTEL,

Fort Washington, opposite the Palisades, twenty-three minutes from Thirtieth Street Depot; steamer Sappho from Barclay and 24th sts. twice daily; open throughout the year. CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., ON Long Island Sound.—A few very desirable rooms can be had for the balance of the season at moderate prices; a grand hop will be given WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26. J. C. KELLEY & SON.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—PARTIES WISHING to spend the Autumn in this perfectly healthy region of country, entirely free from malaria and mosquitoes, can obtain excellent accommodations at the Grandview House, fifteen minutes' drive from depot. Apply at No. 45 5th av., or on premises.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions at a private cottage near the ocean; central location. Address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to J. J. ANGEVENE, Bank of the Republic.

A FEW ROOMS STILL VACANT AT THE COTtage House. Address W. S. WILBER, Hunter, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in some first-class private family; unexceptionable references required and given; willing to make arrangements for twelve months if parties and other accommodations are satisfactory. Address for two days, D. D., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his two daughters in a private family, near to the 4th av., above 20th st.; references exchanged. Address J. M. W., Box No. 3,841 Post Office.

BOARD OR ROOM WITHOUT BOARD wanted in a German family by an English lady; references exchanged. Address S. W., No. 961 Lexington av., City.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

AUGUST MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26,
THURSDAY, Aug. 27,
SATURDAY, Aug. 29.

JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. R. RAYNOR, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

M[illegible] CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.

AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 25,

At 8 o'clock, the OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON, and every evening after, will be produced a new and powerful drama of the times, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of "Divorce," "Under the Gaslight," &c., in five acts and seven tableaux, entitled

WHAT SHOULD SHE DO? OR, JEALOUSY.

Produced with new Scenery, by JAMES ROBERTS, Esq.; new Music, by HARVEY DODWORTH; new toilets, and new effects.

CAST.

The Earl of Kenmair, who having gone down gallantly, comes up buoyantly....Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Lord Basil Clavering..........Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Bob Kenmair, by courtesy Lord Strathay, by custom Bob..........Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Dr. Titcomb..........Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Fritters, the baker's boy..........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Lamech..........Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Mr. Peabody, easily adaptable to adverse circumstances..........Mr. SOL. RUSSELL
Muckra, a specimen of Jamaica ginger...Mr. CHAPMAN
Guests, &c.
The Countess of Kenmair..........Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Lady Clavering, whose heart was set on this strange marriage..........Miss ALICE GREY
Dianthe De Marec, Dame De Lannes, "The French Woman"..........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
The Lady Elaine—"Love builded up her life"..........Miss SARA JEWETT
Clarris, "living in the webs of plots and knowing none"..........Miss EMILY RIGL
Margie..........Miss NINA VARIAN
Basil, the child in dispute.

MATINEE, 1:30 SATURDAY, WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

Box office open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., and seats may be secured for one week ahead.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 P. M.

EMPHATIC SUCCESS of the distinguished English comedian, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 24 and 25, will be given the final representations of the three act comic drama, entitled

WIG and GOWN.

HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister......Mr. J. L. TOOLE

With, also for the last times, the one act comic drama of the

WEAVERS.

Mr. TOOLE..........as..........SIMMONS

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Aug. 26, Poole's famous comedy of PAUL PRY, with a one act comedy-drama, written specially for Mr. TOOLE, and entitled OFF THE LINE

Mr. TOOLE as PAUL PRY and HARRY COKE.

Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK AND UNABATED PROSPERITY of Dion Boucicault's new play, a touching story of the heart, founded on an episode in the great American conflict and entitled,

☞ BELLE LAMAR, ☜

in which the principal parts are assumed by Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH, (for whom the piece was expressly written,) and Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH.

The other characters assigned to a Company of singular power. The drama will be played EVERY NIGHT at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30. PRICES—Admission, $1; gallery, 30 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; orchestra-stalls, $1 50; reserved balcony, $1. Order carriages for 10:30 evenings, and 4 o'clock on Matinée days. Box-office open continuously from 8 A. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.

Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS. FORTY beautiful and bewitching YOUNG LADIES. LO LO, The daring Female Gymnast, LO LO. Assisted by the celebrated DE GLORIAN BROTHERS. Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his School of Educated Dogs. Miss ALLACIA JORDAN impersonator of young men. ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFOMERS. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

THIS and EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY Matinee at 2, the Grand Oriental Spectacular Drama, in 4 acts, "THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS," Arranged expressly for this Theatre, and produced with New Scenery, Costumes, Machinery, &c., &c. The entire excellent Company appearing in the Cast.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:45. Saturday Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

THIS and EVERY EVENING until further notice, and at Matinee Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., will be presented the magnificent revival of JANE EYRE, which has met with UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, and the COMMENDATION OF THE ENTIRE PRESS.

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON......as......JANE EYRE.

"Infinitely superior to 'Led Astray.' * * * 'Jane Eyre' is the best play and the best acted play that [illegible] have had an opportunity of enjoying in a long time."—*Times.*

"The total effect of the performance [illegible] that of brilliant symmetry."—*Tribune.*

"The representation is certainly one which should be highly recommended to all lovers of pure and good theatric entertainment."—*Sun.*

"We can cordially commend this revival of 'Jane Eyre.'"—*World.*

Characters by Misses CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, FANNY MORANT, MAUDE GRANGER, MARIE WILKINS, KATE HOLLAND, HATTIE THORP, AUGUSTA RAYMOND, DE LACY, LITTLE LAURA THORPE, and Messrs. FREDERIC ROBINSON, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, A. D. BRADLEY, T. E. MORRIS, FRANK LAMB, and W. H. WILDER.

Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1874, INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON, Re-entree of the favorite Prima Donna, Mlle. MARIE AIMEE, supported by an entirely new FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, especially engaged in Paris with the view of affording her the most full and efficient support.

First time in America of Leon Vasseur's new and brilliant opera comique, in three acts, LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT, with the following unprecedented cast:

Muller..........Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
Molda, (her first appearance)..........Mlle. MINELLY
Fitchel, (her first appearance)..........Mlle. GANDON
Raab, (his first appearance..........M. DUBOUCHET
Pruth, (his first appearance)..........M. DEBERE
Barnabe, (his first appearance)..........M. GUYOT

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director..........M. C. VAN GHELE

Entire new scenery by Mr. H. W. CAYLO. New costumes by Mr. LANDOLFF, of Paris.

Admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents; reserved orchestra and balcony sofas, $2; orchestra stalls, $1 50; dress circle, $1 25; second balcony, $1. Seats secured at the box-office, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

MONDAY, Aug. 24.

EVENING AT 8. the LANCASHIRE LASS. | AFTERNOON AT 2. the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY.

MONDAY, Aug. 31, LAST NAIL; OR, DEMON OF GOBLIN GAP, and BLOW FOR BLOW.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROBINSON HALL,

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

Crowded houses to witness the reigning sensation, THE CAN-CAN and THE FEMALE MINSTRELS. TWENTY LADY VOCALISTS; TWENTY CORYPHEES. The Minstrel Scene at 8 o'clock. GRAND OLIO at 9 o'clock. THE CAN-CAN at 10 o'clock. MATINEES, TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30. Seats now ready for six days in advance.

THE TALISMAN.—"EDITH'S PRAYER," 90c.; "Rose Song," 40c.; "Beneath a Portal," 50c.; "Lady Eveline," 50c.; "Weary Hours Duet," 40c.; "Radiant Splendors," 40c.; "Crusaders' March," 40c.; "Sweet Dora Dare," 40c.; "Don't Forget the Old Folks," 30c.; "What is Home Without a Mother-in-Law?" 40c. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 39 Union square.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE SERIOUS FAMILY, and SIX DEGREES OF CRIME. Popular prices, 10, 25, and 50 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good, reliable servants, of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND assist in washing.—By a young Protestant girl, not long in the country; is intelligent and very willing; would do house-work in plain family; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl, who understands her work thoroughly; is neat and orderly; an excellent washer and ironer, and a willing, well-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to take entire charge of up-stairs work; or as housekeeper for hotel or boarding-house; City or country; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; is a superior meat cook, also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman of thirty; she is a thorough French and English cook; meats, games, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, and all kinds of nice side dishes; excellent baker; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A highly respectable and recommended young woman; very good cook, very good washer and ironer, and willing to do what she is asked; willing and obliging; sober, honest, and industrious; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY TWO North of Ireland girls, strong, capable, willing; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, together; country or City; understand milk and butter; want a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, German, and English cooking; also pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN woman; is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer, or to do general house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant German girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small American family; City or country; best of reference. Can be seen at Mr. Friedrich's, No. 74 Hudson st., second floor, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is a good baker and thorough family cook; is willing to assist in the washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK AND ASSIST IN THE WASHING and ironing.—A competent young woman with first-class City recommendations; makes excellent soups, bread, biscuit, &c. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good thorough cook; is a good baker; will assist with the washing; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, French nurses, ladies' maid, waiters, and coachmen can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; does not speak English. Apply at 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit perfectly, or turn, or alter, and repair dresses. Address D. D., No. 1,257 Broadway.

DOMESTIC HELP

For every capacity, male and female, at

Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, aged 24 years; can do family cooking nicely; is also an excellent washer and ironer; a good home and moderate wages required. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; best references. Call at No. 530 East 26th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO house-work in a small family; she is a good, plain cook, good washer and ironer; good references can be given. Call at No. 318 East 33d st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young English woman, who understands her business in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, and do up fine garments in superior style; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A very respectable French young woman; thorough experienced nurse; has lived in her last situation in an excellent family for a long time as nursery governess, &c.; good seamstress; wait on a lady; make herself useful. Call at Bookham's removed office, 309 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN, thoroughly experienced in care of young children from infants upward; is a good seamstress, and perfectly willing to be useful; no objections whatever to cape or country. Ladies' Reform Bureau, 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE FRENCH young woman, who is very capable of bringing up children as she is kind and attentive to them; will take charge of their wardrobe and sew for them; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERwork and Waiting.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; understands machine sewing; is very agreeable with children; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has best of City references. Can be seen or apply at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant girl, as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; highly recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEWING, OR CHAMBERmaid.—A Protestant young girl; has first-class City reference; is fond of children; willing, neat, &c. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st.

NURSE.—INVALIDS IN WANT OF A THOROUGH nurse can find such by calling on M. G. T., No. 222 Madison st., Room No. 12.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL FOURTEEN YEARS OLD TO mind a baby and do light house-work. Apply at No. 291 Front st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELLrecommended young woman; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver; getting up salads in the best manner; or will do chamber-work and waiting; very neat, kind, willing, obliging, sober, honest; country preferred. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant married man, with one child two months old; the man is a good groom and driver, and a thorough gardener, understands raising vegetables, out-door flowers, also taking care of green-house, hot and cold graperies, &c.; will go separate, but prefers a house to live; best recommendations. Call at Carpenters, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN aged twenty-six years, who can take care of and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, edge walks, do gardening, tend door; best recommendations. Call at Carpenters, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands the care of carriage and road horses; has seven and a half years' best City references. Call or address J. G., Wood Gibson's, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, SINGLE young man, aged twenty-seven; three years' good City reference can be produced from last employer. Call or address J. T., No. 116 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GENERALLY useful man—By a young man; can milk; obliging, temperate; two years' best reference; country preferred. Address, X. Y. Z., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A COMpetent and careful coachman. Apply at No. 54 William st., third floor, or No. 212 West 59th st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a Canadian Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-eight years; no children; man can do gardening, also carpenter's work, painting, &c., or take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter; wife is an excellent laundress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A GERman young man who speaks good English and can do all kinds of out-door flower and vegetable gardening, with a little knowledge of green-house; also, can take care of and drive horses; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GENTLEMAN'S NURSE.—BY A MAN ACCUStomed to the care of invalids for the last eight years; best medical and City reference. Call on or address Edgeworth, room No. 8, No. 402 East 29th st.

JANITOR.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY, would take charge of a public building, offices, or gentleman's private residence; can furnish the best references. Address Janitor, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and Marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiles, Monuments, Headstones, Slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 154 EAST 18TH ST., [illegible]

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

THE PROCESS OF MELTING GOLD AND SILVER.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION—THE MELTING OPERATIONS—A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ORES AND MINERALS.

In the midst of the quick life that pulsates in Wall street, stands an institution which hardly catches the attention of the casual passer-by, and which yet contributes in no small measure to the great activities that surge around it. It is the United States Assay Office. It is by no means a pretending institution. On the contrary, the building wherein gold and silver to the value of millions of dollars are annually melted and refined and made ready for the mint, is of the very plainest kind, limited in extent, and scarcely adequate for the purpose to which it is applied. But here is stowed away in its crude, that is to say, uncoined, state, almost untold wealth. Here, every day, the process of melting and refining goes forward, and the workers herein are forever toying with millions. By the courtesy of the authorities you are permitted to enter the store-room where all the precious ingots and bars of gold and silver are kept. They are piled up on all sides of you, some of them black and grimy, not having as yet gone through the refining process, and others bright and sparkling, having been so purged of base matter that they have reached a degree of purity represented by 999 parts in 1,000. One of the precious bars, representing a sum of $5,000, is placed in your hands for inspection. Perhaps the contact of so much solid, compact wealth with that more intangible affair, your honesty is likely to be the destruction of the latter, and it may be that you meditate an abrupt exit; but if so, the uncertainty of such a hazard presents itself to your mind, and assuming an aspect of outward integrity you return the treasure. You then proceed to make yourself acquainted with the various processes pursued in the Assay Office, and learn some facts worth knowing.

The establishment of the institution dates back to the Fall of 1854, since which time its business has been rapidly increasing. The building, as has been stated, is now hardly sufficient for its requirements, and does not afford all the facilities desirable. There is another matter, also, which operates against it, and that is that the City is without a mint. When the gold and silver are prepared here for coinage it is necessary to have them forwarded to the mint at Philadelphia, and the coin is afterward transferred back to New-York. Considerable expense is thus incurred for transportation. Formerly the deposits of bullion at the Assay Office were made less through banking mediums than now, the gold coming principally from California, Montana, and Colorado, and the silver from Nevada and Silver Islet, Lake Superior. Some of the purest silver is obtained from Lake Superior. At present most of the deposits are made through the banking medium. The bullion is received in all forms, gold dust, bars, jewelry, amalgams, and so forth. The deposits are all made in the weigh-room, where they are duly weighed. Receipts are given to the depositors in this department, and the bullion is then transferred to the deposit melting room. Payments are, of course, not made to the depositors until the Assayer has made his report as to the quantity of pure gold in their deposits. For deposits of gold payments are made either in gold bars or in coin, according to the option of the depositor. The first thing is to attach a number to each deposit, and this number follows it through all the stages and processes through which it may pass. It will be obvious that each depositor's bullion must be melted separately, and for this purpose it is necessary to be provided with crucibles of all sizes, as the quantities to be melted vary very considerably. The process of melting is very simple, the bullion being simply placed in crucibles, which are placed in a furnace at something like a white heat. The liquid gold is then poured into shapes, and the number with which it starts is subsequently stamped upon it. At this stage the gold contains, of course, a large quantity of base matter. Jewelry, for instance, which is deposited for melting and refining seldom contains thirty per cent. of pure gold, this being esteemed in such case a rather high average. The gold of jewelry is, however, the least valuable kind deposited. The first thing to be done in the matter of refining the gold is to put it through a process known as granulation. This is carried out in a department distinct from the deposit melting room. The granulation is effected by mixing two-thirds of silver with one of gold. The result of this process is that the mixed gold and silver takes the shape of comparatively small grains or particles; and the object of so dividing it is that when for the purpose of purification the gold is brought into contact with sulphuric acid, a larger surface of the metal shall be exposed to its action. The gold is now in its granulated form, (mixed with two-thirds of silver,) but while it was necessary to have this admixture of silver for the purpose of having a large surface of the gold brought under the action of the sulphuric acid, it is now necessary to have the silver again separated. This is effected in this way: The granulated metal is put into large iron kettles and is boiled in sulphuric acid. Formerly it was the custom to use nitric acid, but this was found to be too expensive, and, besides, it necessitated the use of porcelain kettles, which were not so convenient as the iron ones at present in use. The result of boiling the granulated metal in the sulphuric acid is that the silver becomes united with the acid, forming sulphate of silver. It is held in solution, and in this form is carried off through a syphon to tanks in a room down stairs, where the silver is afterward precipitated. The gold is subsequently subjected to several other baths of sulphuric acid until it is thoroughly separated from the silver. It is then placed in a filter and subjected to the action of warm water. At this stage it simply resembles a muddy deposit, and has not the slightest metallic lustre. It is subsequently dried, and hydraulic pressure is brought to bear on it so as to squeeze the water out of it thoroughly. It is afterward cast into bars, and is thoroughly mixed in the process. When in a liquid state bone-dust is thrown on the surface, and this takes up its impurities, which are afterward skimmed off. When the bars are cast a slice is cut off each end, and these are submitted to two assayers, who are not in communication and who report separately. Their reports, besides determining the value of the gold, check each other. The gold is now in a condition to put upon the market. Meanwhile the silver which is held in solution in the sulphuric acid is carried into tanks in which are copper blocks. Their contact with the sulphuric acid produces sulphate of copper, and the silver is precipitated. In all the processes carried on in the Assay Office, there is nothing wasted. The manner in which business is done there is an illustration of the proposition that there is nothing so mean or insignificant as to be disregarded by our economy. After the gold and silver are refined and collected, the process by which these things are effected gives sulphate of copper, and even the sulphurous fumes are carried into condensers, and are turned into sulphuric acid, to be again used for refining. There are four of these condensers, but lest they should not be sufficient to condense all the fumes, another will be added. In connection with the Assay Office, there is a valuable collection of American ores and minerals, the gift of the late Dr. John Torrey, who for many years occupied the position of United States Assayer. His son, Mr. H. Gray Torrey, by whom the position is now occupied, has added to the collection, and he requests American scientists and collectors to bear the Torrey Memorial Cabinet in mind when in the possession of desirable specimens that can be spared. The weighing at the Assay Office is done with the most fractional minuteness, the instruments employed being Becker & Sons' balances. They can weigh as close and even closer than the two thousandth part of seven grains. The calculations of the office, which are of the most intricate and delicate kind, are performed in a distinct department. The office is under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Thomas C. Acton, who is assisted by an effective, if not a large, staff.

RAID ON THE DISORDERLY HOUSES IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

Saturday night was extremely lively in the Eighth Ward Station-house, as raids were made on three of the most notorious dens situated in that ward, and over fifty prisoners captured.

Officer Henderson, with a squad of men, made a descent on the premises No. 148 Thompson street, kept by a colored man named Wm. H. Horton, and the resort of the most depraved colored and white classes. The inmates, numbering twenty-two, were arrested, and arraigned before Justice Morgan, at [illegible] premises on the 1st of September, and in the meantime to abate the nuisance. The remainder of the gang were fined $10 each.

Officer Maloney, of the Eighth Precinct, aided by a number of officers, made a raid on the dens Nos. 126 and 128 Greene street, kept by Philip Hanan and Samuel Cutler. Six persons were captured in No 126 and eight in No. 128, besides the proprietors. The prisoners were taken before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning. The proprietors, on giving bonds to vacate the premises on the 1st of September, were allowed to depart. The others were fined $10 each, in default of which they were sent to the Island for ten days.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

OPENING OF THE FALL TRADE—SAFE BUT MODERATE SALES EXPECTED.

The large mercantile houses in this City are ready for the Fall trade, but as yet only the advance guard of buyers have put in their appearance.

The principal representation is from the Western merchants. The buyers from the South are yet in a small minority. In domestic dry goods the business has been quiet, the buyers from the West exhibiting a conservative course, refusing to purchase even the best assortments of goods, except enough to keep up their stocks. The market for foreign dry goods has taken the same tone. Some of the largest houses at the West and South have made large purchases, with the intention of forcing trade in their immediate sections, but as a general thing there seems to be no disposition to purchase large stocks at present. In this City there is considerable competition manifested among jobbers to secure novelties to attract the out-of-town trade, but except in ribbons and millinery goods, colored silks, and the better classes of worsted and wool dress goods, the demand has not been very active. In fact, business in these lines has not been equal in amount to the sales of last year. This is largely due to the facts that the crops have not yet been sold, and that the season has not yet so far advanced as to make safe markets. Very little wheat or corn has come forward yet, and transactions are confined principally to lots in store. The dry goods men exhibit no want of faith in a good Fall trade, but think buyers will be more careful in their selections than heretofore, and compensate for the difference by quick returns.

The leading dealers in the wholesale grocery trade say that from the South they have not yet received any large orders. It is not expected that the regular trade will set in fully until the latter part of September. Then the amount of purchases will depend largely upon the result of the crops, which through the South are reported to be in a very favorable condition. From the best information so far obtained from the cotton districts, the yield will be much greater than that of last year. In sections of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee large tracts have been planted in wheat, and the yield is reported to be excellent. In the West the dry weather has hurried on the cereals, and the farmers have succeeded in making several large shipments of grain in good condition. But depressing reports from abroad have resulted in a falling off of prices, and holders at the West dislike to ship on a falling market. As a consequence, there are very few buyers here from the West, and they represent distant points. Purchasers from all sections are conservative, and seem to realize the fact that present economy is necessary to maintain business life. They buy just enough to keep up their lines of stock, preferring to make small purchases and to pay often, thus keeping the market within their control, than to rush boldly into trade, secure heavy stocks, and then run the risk of being unable to meet their bills. In the wholesale wine and spirit trade the same feeling is evident. The demand in New-York for wine and spirits is much less than in former years, but the trade is much safer, dealers preferring short credits and light stocks. On the whole question of the prospects for the Fall trade, the views of New-York merchants are very satisfactory. They say that the class of unthinking speculators were nearly crushed out by the panic and its consequences, and they seem now to have adopted the tactics of older and more experienced merchants. The belief seems universal among the leading firms that September and October will develop a brisk business from the best firms in the South and West, with ample prospects of prompt payments. The Western merchants are in good financial condition, meeting their payments without delay, and every disposition is manifested by New-York dealers here to fill their orders promptly.

MIDSHIPMEN IN THE MERCHANT MARINE.

A circular has been issued by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company giving the following particulars in regard to the grade of cadets recently established in connection with their line:

"A cadet's term of office will be for three years. He will be in the First Officer's department, will mess with the officers, and will be required to conform rigidly to the discipline of the steamer to which he may be assigned. He will be placed in a watch, and will perform the duties of a junior watch officer.

He will receive a thorough course of instruction in seamanship; in the manner of receiving, stowing, breaking out, and delivering cargoes and stores; in the duties pertaining to the departments of the Freight Clerk, Storekeeper, and Purser; in navigation; in steam engineering, and in international and commercial law.

And it is expected that this education and the practical experience the cadet who is enabled to pass his examinations will have had, will render him capable of filling any position on any ship.

He will be required to keep a journal of all that pertains to the steamer and to his studies, which will be submitted monthly to the Captain for examination.

He will be required to furnish the Captain each day with the results of the steamer's work for the preceding twenty-four hours, terminating at Meridian.

Cadets will be of three classes—Those in their third year of service will be of the First Class; those in the second year, of the Second Class; and those in the first year, of the Third Class.

At the expiration of the first year of service the cadet will be examined, and if found competent will be promoted to the Second Class. Failing to pass this examination, he will be dismissed from the service.

At the termination of the second year another examination will take place, for promotion to the First Class or dismissal.

At the end of the third year a final examination will be had, which, if successfully passed, will render the cadet eligible to a position as an officer in the company's service.

For the first year of a cadet's service he will receive $60, gold; for the second year, $120, gold; and for the third year, $240, gold.

Each cadet will be required to furnish himself with uniform, instruments, and the books necessary for his instruction."

AN INFURIATED HUSBAND.

Thomas Toner, residing at No. 328 Newark avenue, directly opposite the "Crow's Nest," returned home early yesterday morning slightly intoxicated and found his wife, Catharine, in bed. After bolting the door he seized her by the feet and threw her violently on the floor. He then kicked and pounded her about the head and body. After struggling desperately she contrived to regain her feet, and, calling for help, made a dash for the door to escape. To her horror she found it closed. She ran to the window again, screaming lustily for help. Toner then rushed at her and, saying "Now I'll kill you," began to strike her blow after blow with his fist, until her body was shockingly bruised. Not yet satisfied, he caught her head and beat it with terrible force against the wall, and would undoubtedly have carried out his threat had not some neighbors who were attracted by Mrs. Toner's cries for help called Officer Hughes, who, with their assistance, burst open the door, and overpowered Toner. He fought desperately, however, and attempted to overcome the officer. In a corner of the front room Mrs. Toner laid insensible, the blood flowing from her numerous wounds. The furniture, walls, and flooring were spattered with blood. A messenger was immediately dispatched for medical assistance, and Mrs. Toner's wounds were dressed. It is feared she was injured internally, in which case she will probably die. Toner, with great difficulty, was taken to the station-house, where he is held to await the result of his wife's injuries. He accused her of infidelity. Mrs. Toner was last night very weak.

THE TORRINO MURDER.

The Brooklyn Police have obtained information which removes the opinion they entertained respecting Filipo's connection with the murder of Torrino, the counterfeiter. They now believe that he is not one of the parties who committed the crime. The case is still involved in mystery, and there seems to be very little probability of reaching a satisfactory solution of it. The Police have been making diligent inquiries for two or three Italians who are supposed to be concerned in the murder, but all efforts to find them have been baffled up to the present. Though not yet definitely arranged, it is thought the inquest will be resumed on Wednesday.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

Michael Lawlor, of No. 177 Chatham street, Barney Brogan, and several other young roughs, became involved in a fight on Saturday evening at the corner of Rutgers and Cherry streets. During the mêlée Brogan stabbed Lawlor in the left arm and shoulder, inflicting serious wounds. Brogan made his escape, but was subsequently arrested by Officer Maloney. He was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $2,000 bail for trial. Lawlor has been unfortunate. He was shot in the right leg about six days ago, and two nights afterward fell from a railing in Cherry street on which he was sitting and broke his left leg.

OPEN-AIR WORSHIP.

SING SING.

THE EXERCISES YESTERDAY—A LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE—SCENES IN THE CAMP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Sunday, Aug. 23, 1874.

This Sabbath upon the camp-ground is a beautiful one. The air is mild, and, although there is not a bright sunlight, old Sol occasionally peeps through the clouds and bathes the surroundings in a flood of warmth. There are perhaps six thousand people roving through the grove, or attending the various meetings, but no more. In fact the number is surprisingly small compared with last year's Sunday statistics. The New-York and Poughkeepsie way train had many car-loads, and was nearly an hour behind time. Then the hackmen had a lively time of it. Some of them carried nine persons, only two horses drawing them, but the driver used his horses kindly, perhaps because one of Bergh's men stood at the top of the hill watching every team, and having an eye for the welfare of the dumb beasts. The country people are here in large numbers. All the roads leading here are in fine wheeling condition, which no doubt accounts for the large arrivals of rustic brethren and sisters. These country folks do not patronize the boarding-tents for their noon-day meal. They come prepared for any emergency, and the scene on the edges of the camp and in the adjoining lots shows how well the rural people are enjoying themselves. They sit in all sorts of wagons, carriages, and phaetons, and devour their simple noon-day repast with evident satisfaction. In one long lumber box wagon there are four big seats, each covered with a buffalo-robe, and each seat occupied by three persons. It is no doubt a family group—father, mother, three sons, two daughters, a cousin or two, and the hired man. Huge wicker baskets and clean white napkins are visible, and hands that plunge into them come out with home-made bread, cold chickens, pot-cheese, "cookies," &c., and now and then a pop, followed by a gurgling sound, proves that the mother has brought some home-made wine along.

The good brethren were astir at an early hour this morning, for at 6 o'clock there was a prayer-meeting in the Duane street tent, which was largely attended. The spirit ran high, and the prayers and exhortations were of the most fervent character. At 8:30 A. M. a love-feast was held at the main stand. The congregation was an unusually large one, and there were many speakers, among them being Rev. Mr. Evans, of the Perry Street Mission, who conducted the proceedings, and Presiding Elder Brown. The addresses were short but full of Christian fire.

The regular morning service opened with every seat in front of the main stand crowded. The preacher was Rev. Delos Lull. He took his text from the seventeenth chapter of Luke, fifteenth verse, and spoke most eloquently for an hour, the entire congregation listening with the deepest interest. When service closed Central avenue was crowded with ladies and gentlemen en route to their tents and dining restaurant, and then one hour was given for dinner. After dinner, at 1 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Richmond held another "children's meeting," at which there were many speakers and many worldly people, who seemed to be highly pleased. One of the main talkers was Mrs. E. A. Acker, of Brooklyn. While the children's meeting was in progress, prayer-meetings were being held in the Duane street tent, Bedford street tent, Peekskill tent, and Preachers' tent. There was an immense throng about the Duane street tent, where Rev. Mr. Morehouse officiated. Central avenue was almost blockaded with the people listening to the fervent exercises within. In the Peekskill tent an excited colored woman and a white woman were taking a prominent part, and there, too, a large crowd had congregated. The singing in this tent attracted many. Four long benches, forming a square, were the altar, within which the Methodist brethren knelt. When one speaker concluded, all within the tent burst forth into song. These prayer-meetings continued with interest unabating till 2:30 P. M.

Rev. G. C. Bancroft, of the Troy Conference, supplied one of the Sing Sing pulpits this morning, and preached upon "Impurities in the Church." He alluded in strong terms to the Beecher and Tilton affair, but mentioned no names. He said the public mind is becoming distrustful of preachers, and wrongfully so, for there are yet 7,000 ministers not hypocrites, and he denied that "society is rotten to the core."

Rev. Fletcher Hamilton of the Jane Street M. E. Church, held a very interesting prayer-meeting this afternoon, after which a sermon was preached by Rev. William Lloyd, D. D., of the Washington Street Church, Poughkeepsie, and one of the leading ministers in the New-York Conference. He took his text from Mark, ii., 17, and Luke, xix., 10. His subject was "The Mission of Christ." The sermon was a powerful and impressive discourse, and was heard with deep attention and respect.

Immediately after Mr. Lloyd closed there was a rush for hacks, as many desired to catch the 5:04 P. M. train; and, too, the country people commenced to leave for home rapidly. The assemblage to-day has been a very orderly one, thanks first to the people themselves, and next, to the efficient Police force. There was considerable excitement at 5 o'clock, occasioned by the sudden death of a colored man, named Samuel Floyd, of Croton. He dropped dead at the main entrance. The Coroner has been notified.

METHODISM IN ITALY.

The Wesleyan Foreign Missionary report, just published in England, says, in connection with Naples: "One of the most important facts connected with the history of our work during the year is that Signor Ragghiante da Viareggio, an ex-monk of the Franciscan order, well known as Father Viareggio, both famous as an orator and celebrated as the Hyacinthe of Southern Italy, has offered himself as a candidate for our ministry." The Nismes *Evangéliste* of Aug. 6 speaks as follows of the conversion of a Professor at the Vatican Seminary to the American Methodist Church: "M. Theophilus Gay, minister of the Episcopal Methodist Church at Rome, writes to the *Eglise Libre* that on July 26 the Abbé Alceste Launa, Professor at the Vatican Seminary, a most influential member of the Roman clergy, left the Papal Church and joined Methodism. Our chapel, says Mr. Gay, was crammed. After a short discourse, which I delivered on the scribe in the Gospel who offered to follow Jesus, the ex-Abbé Launa ascended the pulpit, and, full of emotion, made a profession of Evangelical faith which deeply impressed the whole audience. Dr. Launa is still young, and gifted with the finest qualities of mind and heart. He will be able to do much for the cause of Christ." There has been going through different Methodist German papers a passage on Methodism in Italy, taken from the *Allgemeine Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirchen Zeitung*, edited by Dr. and Professor of Theology C. E. Luthand, of Leipsig, one of the ablest men in German Protestantism, and so well known in England by his "Apologetic Letures," &c., and many other works. The passage is as follows: "The leader of the Methodist evangelization is Rev. Mr. Pigott. He labored till last year in Padua, where he founded a theological seminary and a superior ladies' school. Both institutions have been removed, with their founder, after seven years' existence, to Rome. The ladies' school, with which another advanced boys' school is united, stands under the direction of Mr. Durley. The Methodists are uncommonly active. In Naples they have purchased a church of their own, and commenced a new Protestant paper, the *Civilta Evangelica*. In Rome they have two congregations, and last year they founded new stations at Bologna, Forli, Ravenna, Modena, Bognocavallo, Lugo, Hieti, Milan, and Florence. It was in the last of those cities that the excited mob broke into the Methodist chapel before Porta S. Gallo during the service. The Evangelist Arrighi, a native of Tuscany, who emigrated to America—was there converted and prepared for his office—was just then reading the portion of Scripture for his text. The door of the place was forced in, windows and chairs smashed in pieces, and the evangelist had to save himself by flight from actual maltreatment. As, however, the superior powers did their duties and apprehended some of the disturbers, Arrighi began again, and there has been no disturbance since, although he preaches three times every week, and has done so since then."

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia has just received from the Public Record Office at London, England, another large instalment of documents ordered by the Committee on the State Library. These papers furnish a complete documentary history of the Colony of Virginia from the time the first voyagers were sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh to the revolution of 1776. Among them is an interesting and authentic "narrtive of the rise, progress, and cessation of the late rebellion in Virginia, most humbly and impartially reported by His Majesty's commissioners appointed to inquire into the affairs of the said colony;" accompanying which is a map representing "Bacon's great battle with the Indians," traced from the original in the Public Record Office at London; also, copies of the records relating to the contest that then existed between the colonies of Virginia and North Carolina in regard to the boundary line between the two, accompanied with excellent copies of the maps made by the surveyors engaged in running the boundary line, and traced from the originals furnished by Colonel William Byrd and transmitted as part of his report to the British Government.

THE TICKET AGENTS.

THEY PRESENT THEIR SIDE OF THE CASE AT A FINAL MEETING.

In consequence of the recent action of the trunk railroad lines to the West in abolishing commission ticket offices, the Association of Railway and Steam-ship Ticket Agents of this City, comprising offices of fourteen leading hotels, and whose receipts for the year ending June 30, were about one million dollars, at a final meeting Saturday evening last, resolved to work for the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Chicago and Rock Island Roads to the West, and Northwestern road to the North-west; also, for the Piedmont Air Line to the South. Resolutions expressing friendliness to officers of other lines were passed, and excluding advertisements of every description except for roads named; also, announcing that no extra charge will be made for furnishing ticket and sleeping-car accommodations, and making a strong appeal to the public for one year's support. Steps were taken to secure unity of action with other Eastern cities.

The ticket agents claim that the late movement of the railways is but an initiatory step toward a stupendous consolidation of the three trunk lines west from this City, and that if this action can be enforced despite the protest of the public, the next will be an encroachment final and complete.

To pool the earnings of the Erie, Pennsylvania, and New-York Central Roads will leave no choice of line or chance of competition for the merchant in shipping his goods or purchasing his ticket. The ticket agents say that it is represented by the railroad magnates, as an excuse for their action, that it was necessary to reform the business, it having been abused and become greatly demoralized in consequence of agents having taken advantages, and not acting true to the interests of the companies. In reply the agents say that twelve or fifteen years since coupon tickets were issued to hotel offices by the three trunk lines to all points west, north, and south, extending over their own and connecting lines, for the sale of which a commission was paid to agents of $1 to Cincinnati and Chicago, $2 to St. Louis, and $3 to New-Orleans, Omaha, and west. This rate sometimes varied, as competition was waged. The agents gave to each company a bond, secured by real estate, as security for the honest performance of their duties. They also incurred the expense of fitting up offices and taking leases for a term of years. In addition to these Union ticket-offices, each company maintained offices of its own, employing agents and solicitors on salary. Uniform price-lists were furnished all offices, without distinction, for the sale of tickets. The Union agents furnished the guests of hotels and patrons generally all the information concerning every line, and gave them choice of routes, sleeping berths, &c., without extra charge. After a few years the competition became so strong between the different companies' offices and their hired agents that, in order to secure the travel, they would throw off from the regular price the amount allowed agents as commission. This practice increased until the company's offices gradually destroyed the legitimate trade of hotel offices, and every salesman, clerk, porter, and bootblack of wholesale dry-goods houses became interested in the sale of tickets to Western merchants. So notorious did it become that pools were made by them for the purchase of tickets, and though they sold them to "hoosiers" at reduced figures they pocketed handsome profits, because they incurred no expense. Where then, it is asked, did this abuse originate but with the companies themselves? The hotel agents saw their protection in the purchase of tickets in the New-England States. For instance, the price from Boston to Chicago was $24; by selling the portion "Boston to New-York" it left a clean ticket from New-York to Chicago that could be sold at the reduced New-York price and net a good profit. This outlet caused all agents to invest, and was the means of starting illegitimate, irresponsible traders and speculators, thus diverting to the credit of Eastern places a large portion of the New-York business. The trouble and complications that were likely to arise from this were foreseen by the legitimate agents, and they solicited a meeting with the general passenger agents of the companies, which took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Dec. 11, 1873, at which they asked them to so change the issue or rate of the issue from the East as to prevent irresponsible parties from demoralizing the business and injuring the roads; for both salaried and commissioned agents to maintain the rate and depend upon the ordinary commission for remuneration, thus enabling agents to continue their business and accommodate the public. This the companies' agents declared themselves powerless to do. Notwithstanding that, they have since done so, and also withdrawn tickets from all offices, to the inconvenience of the traveling public and the great loss of their agents. The latter in turn have resolved to give the benefit of their gratuitous labors to one line.

AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTOR.

HOW HE HUNTED UP RELATIVES AND SWINDLED A BANGOR BANK BY MEANS OF A FORGED NOTE.

On Wednesday morning last a man entered the First National Bank in Bangor, Me., and requested Major Merrill, the Cashier, to cash for him a check for $380, purporting to be drawn by a Mr. Kimball, of Portland, on the Casco National Bank of that city. Major Merrill refused, not knowing the man, unless the check was indorsed by responsible parties there, and, in answer to an inquiry whether the signature of Blood & Rowe would do, answered in the affirmative. His subsequent operations the Bangor *Whig* describes thus: "On Thursday the man called again and presented the check, indorsed by H. W. Blood, and as the signature appeared to be genuine, the check was cashed. Subsequently it was ascertained that the name was forged, and the police were set upon the track of the forger, but as yet have found no trace of him. The manner in which the forger obtained a genuine signature of Mr. Blood's to copy from was very adroit. On Wednesday the fellow called at the drug-store of Messrs. Blood & Rowe, and inquired for the senior member of the firm. Mr. Blood was sitting in the back part of the store, but immediately came forward, while the visitor introduced himself a Mr. Blood from St. Louis. He wished to become acquainted with Mr. Blood, of Bangor, as there are few persons of that name in the country, and perhaps there might be distant connection. The visitor said he had no cards, but showed a pocket-book on which 'W. H. Blood, St. Louis, Mo.,' was stamped in gilt letters, said his family belonged in northern New-Hampshire, where our Mr. Blood's ancestors resided, professed acquaintance with several Bangor men now in St. Louis, and correctly stated their business. He said he was on his way to St. John, and among other things incidentally stated that he had an autograph-book at the hotel, in which he had the signatures of a number of Bloods, which he would be pleased to have Mr. Blood see and examine. As he was about to depart he inquired what, if any, amusements were going on in the afternoon, whereupon the stranger invited Mr. Blood replied that a horse trot would take place in the afternoon, whereupon the stranger invited him to go out. The invitation was declined, as business would not permit, and the stranger left, saying he was going to St. John the next morning. Thursday forenoon he appeared at the store again, saying he was not called in season to take the St. John train. A long conversation ensued, in the course of which the stranger exhibited the autograph book he mentioned the day before. In it were perhaps a dozen names, and in response to the stranger's request Mr. Blood added his signature. When he left Mr. Blood asked him home to tea, but he hasn't seen fit to return yet."

TOMBS POLICE COURT NOTES.

John Hecker was yesterday committed for trial at the Special Sessions, by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, in default of $500 bail, for attempting to steal a shirt-bosom, valued at thirty-five cents, from the store of Wm. A. Fanning, No. 226 Bowery.

Thomas Farrell, of No. 34 Monroe street, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempting to steal a suit of clothes, valued at $30, which was on exhibition on a wire frame at the entrance to Messrs. Kenyon & Pettit's clothing store, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

THE JERSEY CITY SCANDAL.

Public excitement continues to grow in Jersey City on the Glendenning scandal. Glendenning is said to have watched the funeral of Miss Pomeroy from the office of a friend named Howell. Subsequently he went to Metuchen, N. J., but is said to have come to this City and returned again on Saturday to the house of Mr. J. J. Owen, on Cherry lane, Jersey City, for the purpose of ascertaining the result of the indignation meeting to be held that evening. At the meeting Mr. Owen, it will be remembered, undertook to defend him, but his position evidently had not the sympathy of the gathering. Glendenning is reported to have fled again on hearing of the action taken at the meeting. It was reported yesterday that several citizens were excitedly searching for him. Last evening Rev. R. B. Yard, of the Hedding M. E. Church, preached on the scandal, condemning Glendenning.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Matthew Hale, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. John G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. George A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. James Kennedy, of steam-ship City of Chester, is at the New-York Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An unknown man was found drowned at Pier No. 42 North River yesterday.

An unknown man was found insensible in front of No. 139 Washington street, and taken to the Park Hospital, yesterday.

A male infant was found in the hallway of No. 52 Prince street, yesterday, and given to Matron Webb, of Central Office, by the Police.

Mrs. Jane Newton, aged thirty years, of No. 35 South Fifth avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Cause unknown.

While drunk, yesterday, John Perrin, aged fifty-two, of No. 252 First avenue, fell on the sidewalk and was severely cut about the head.

Edward Mason, aged forty-eight, of No. 328 Pearl street, fell into the hold of a ship at the foot of Canal street, North River, and was fatally injured.

Garf Schlesterman, a aged eighteen, a sailor on board the bark Europa at Pier No. 52 East River, fell down the hatchway of his vessel, and was instantly killed.

Detectives Farley and Kerns, of Central Office, yesterday arrested Edward S. Craig for passing a forged check for $150 on Mr. Charles Rathborne, a broker, of No. 5 New street.

Officer Parish, on Saturday, arrested Wm. Ross, of No. 278 Monroe street, on a charge of keeping a lottery policy shop. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Kasmire held Ross in $2,000 bail for trial.

While insane yesterday evening, James McCauley, aged eighteen, of One Hundred and Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, shot himself in the left eye, inflicting a fatal wound. He was taken to the Reception Hospital.

Thomas Blesson, of No. 333 East Fifty-ninth street, was found at the corner of White and Centre streets, yesterday, suffering from injuries received, as he stated, by his having been kicked in the abdomen by an unknown man in Crosby street on Saturday night.

Henry Zander, of No. 100 Hester street, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail for examination by Justice Kasmire at Essex Market Police Court charged with drugging and criminally assaulting Ellen Dryer, of No. 91 First street, on the 18th of last March.

Lizzie Kane, aged twenty-five, having no home, was kicked in the abdomen by Jeremiah Lee, of No. 11 Prince street, and so seriously injured that her removal to Bellevue Hospital was deemed necessary. Lee was arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning a bay horse attached to a light box-wagon painted black, belonging to Gus. Weisher, East New-York, was stolen from Baltic avenue, near Wycoff avenue.

Last evening Officer Lowe arrested Daniel Dougherty, of No. 305 Bergen street, for assaulting his neighbor, James Driscoll, by striking him with a chair and inflicting serious injuries.

Denis Hogan, of No. 41 Columbia street, was taken into custody yesterday morning, on the complaint of Michael Smith, who charges him with assaulting him with a club during a quarrel between them at Hogan's residence.

Peter Ward, residing at the corner of Washington street and First avenue, and Francis Dempsey, of No. 478 East Baltic street, were arrested on the corner of Baltic and Nevin streets, Saturday night, for assaulting Officer Havs while he was dispersing a crowd who were disturbing the neighborhood.

Thomas Finley, residing at No. 827 Classon avenue, and Michael Mitchell, of No. 342 East Forty-ninth street, New-York, were arrested yesterday morning, on the complaint of Hugh O'Donnell, corner of Washington avenue and Crown street. O'Donnell charges them with assaulting him on Saturday night.

Joseph Howard, residing in Putnam avenue, was arrested yesterday morning by Capt. MacKellar, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of passing a counterfeit check on the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, on Saturday, upon John Gallagher, the Poundmaster of the Eighth Ward. Howard gave Gallagher the check to release two horses from his custody.

A young man named Wm. Gerraty, eighteen years of age, supposed to be insane, was yesterday brought to the Seventh Precinct Station-house by an officer from Long Island City, who stated that he found him acting in a very strange manner. Gerraty says he escaped from the Penitentiary on Wednesday last. He was held for examination by the Commissioners.

LONG ISLAND.

The Methodist camp-meeting at Jamesport commences to-day.

The gas works of A. T. Stewart's Garden City are now in operation, and the streets are already lighted, the lamps being kept burning throughout the night.

The body of a drowned man was found in Charles Raynor's fishing pond, off Sayville, on Saturday. It proved to be that of a workman in John Roger's factory, known as Frank, a native of Bohemia. It appeared at the Coroner's inquest that he went in bathing, and got in the channel beyond his depth.

The schooner Phœbe L. Foster, Capt. Stephen Clark, from New-York, for Islip, laden with brick, when off Jones' Inlet, on the 19th inst., struck some obstruction, supposed to be a submerged but floating wreck, in ten fathoms of water, nearly throwing her on her beam-ends, and knocking off half her centreboard.

The School Commissioners of Suffolk County give notice that a competitive examination for the State scholarship in Cornell University will be held at the Court-house in Riverhead on the 31st inst. School Commissioner Lincoln, of the First Assembly District of Queens County, will hold examinations for the same purpose at his office in Glen Cove on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the upper story of the large building known as the Pavilion, on the Merrick camp-meeting grounds, and but for timely discovery would have destroyed the building. The flames, which had communicated to the wood-work, were extinguished with considerable difficulty. The loss was mainly in clothing belonging to Mr. Noe's family, upon which there was no insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

The August term of the Bergen County Court begins to-morrow.

The number of children in Orange between the ages of five and eighteen is 2,776.

The Orange Board of Education has appointed Usher W. Cutts Principal of the High School.

The old First German Baptist Church on Mercer street, Newark, is to be demolished to make room for a new one.

The Finance Committee of the Elizabeth Board of Education report the expenditures for the past six months at $19,039 19.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the New-Jersey Teachers' Association will be held at the Normal School, Trenton, to-morrow.

The total number of persons employed in the manufacture of silk in the State is 3,406, and the amount of capital employed, $5,497,416.

The Second German Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, was dedicated yesterday by Rev. J. W. Freund, assisted by Rev. J. U. Steil and Rev. Paul Quadlander.

The First District Republican Congressional Convention will be held at Camden on the 11th of September. The district is composed of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May Counties.

Thomas Kimlin, one of the rioters who assaulted the Police on Aug. 1, was on Saturday convicted in the Passaic County Court of Special Sessions, and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The monthly report of County Physician Stout, of Hudson County for the month ending Aug. 20, shows 11 suicides, 13 railroad accidents, 3 murders, 36 drowning accidents, 38 sudden deaths, and 13 accidental deaths.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at South Orange was dedicated yesterday. Bishop Simpson preached the dedicatory sermon. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., President of Drew Seminary; Ex-Mayor G. J. Ferry, of Orange; Revs. Dr. Sims, J. H. Worcester, and A. L. Brice.

On Friday Jacob Marchel, of Wanacque, in attempting to cross the trestle-work of the Montclair Railroad at Broadville, fell through to a distance of about thirty feet to the rocks below. He remained there insensible for some hours before he was discovered. He was removed to his home, where he died shortly after.

ARMY AND NAVY REUNION.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf meets in Hartford, Conn., on the 2d of September, and preparations are now being made by the Executive Committee. The orator for the year will be Gen. George H. Shepley, of Maine, and the poet, Major J. W. De Forest, of New-Haven, well known as a novelist. The officers of the association are: President, Admiral Theodore Bailey; Vice Presidents, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Admiral Thatcher; Recording Secretary, Col. Granville P. Hawes; Corresponding Secretary, Major James E. Montgomery; Treasurer, Gen. Jacob Sharp; Executive Committee, Col. Geo. P. Bissell, of Connecticut; Gen. Stephen Thomas, of Vermont; Lieut. John Tracy, Jr., of New-York; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst, of Providence, R. I.; Capt. J. C. Kinney, of Hartford; Lieut. Leonidas E. Hall, of West Meridan, Conn.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22.—The market for Printing Cloths was moderately active during the past week, with a fair demand. Prices ruled at 5½c., 30 days, for extra and good Standards, 64x66, until the closing day, when manufacturers and holders declined to sell at less than 5⅝c., 30 days, and some offers at that price were declined, the market closing firm at 5⅝c., 30 days, for best goods, and 5¾c. asked for extras, with considerable inquiry. Sales of the week 39,400 pieces.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. John G. Dale, family, and two nurses, Mr. and Mrs. John Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Morgan and child, John Bates, C. Stebbins, two children, and governess, Rev. W. Quinlan, W. Miers, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Goran, Miss S. Palmer, Miss M. Palmer, Benj. Palmer, P. J. Quinn, B. McKeone, R. C. Minod, Rev. J. Twomey, Mr. Simpson, H. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens, J. W. McEvoy, Mr. Johnston, Samuel Freeman, Dr. E. S. Matthews, Mr. Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bedell, M. Cullmane, Mrs. Rackstrom, Alf. Rackstrom, Mrs. J. H. Holt, Mrs. L. E. Jones, W. R. Mannerre, Miss M. A. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Elmore, J. M. Kuhn and son, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Miller, Miss M. Morton, H. Smith, Miss H. Galvies, Mr. McPhail, H. M. Spalding, Mrs. J. Moore, A. Sexton, Mr. McCutcheon, J. W. Tindlay, W. J. Lutney, W. Devine, Miss Annie Devine, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. E. De Plangue, Mr. and Mrs. Bates and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sorflinger and two children, C. Mullock, W. Stephen, Mrs. Martin, Mr. McLaren, G. C. Perkins, H. M. Hyde, Rev. B. McCue, Rev. J. O'Reilly, S. Hathegal, Miss Amelia Hatheral, S. R. Willey, Miss M. A. Bone, W. Bone, H. Muller, W. Argus, W. A. Young, B. Rose and wife, Geo. Pendreigh, Rev. Mr. Walsh, Rev. Mr. Harty, Rev. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and three children, Mr. Peacock, Miss Peacock, G. F. Rowe, J. A. Smith, Mr. Dinslow, Miss F. M. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Buckley, Miss K. Brady, Mlle. Leline. Lewis Davis, H. J. Davis, Mr. Herrmann, E. Evans, Mr. Bickford, J. W. Hartshorn, John Oliver, G. H. Furney, Mme. Delduttanchi, Mrs. C. Radcliffe and two children.

In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Erwin, Miss D. E. Stucke, Miss M. Verschoyve, Miss M. Carlin, Miss C. Ward, Mrs. J. P. Shaw and daughter, Miss B. E. Coiten, Mrs. S. M. Donnells, Mrs. M. A. Craine, Mr. Lawley, J. C. Hill, Miss C. Singer, Miss Fuller, Geo. E. Twiss, G. V. H. Smith, Jas. Boyd. Simon Wolff, wife and son, John Rigby, J. R. Radford, W. H. Lucas, R. V. Lynch, Miss M. A. Smith, J. H. Rugbee' Mrs. M. A. Dickson, Miss Eliz. Drayevt, E. Knight and wife, J. Davies, James L. Foulds, J. C. Black, J. R. Leitch, Mrs. M. Warbley, Rev. F. G. O'Hanlon, A. Peltzer, A. M. Rodwell, M. Green, R. G. Collins, George MacClusky, S. J. Meany, G. Wilkins, J. A. Lees, Dan. Gray, Alfred Clark, H. Veltman, W. Aubrey, M. R. Tunno, Geo. Shattuck, W. Ingalls, R. Salembier and wife, T. F. Gardner and wife, Miss Gilbert, J. M. Durand and wife and daughter, Mrs. J. H. Hunting, A. Balz. Rev. W. A. Spencer, William Hughes, John Fox, J. F. Sutton, P. H. Hanson, A. J. Fisher, Wright Duryea, J. Whitmore, J. D. Beighton, S. A. Dickerson, W. A. Oliver, D. T. Manning and wife, Rev. Thos. Loftus, Rev. O. Stenson, Capt. Geo. Waite, W. C. Simmonds, W. J. Peckham and wife, R. R. Proudfit, Rev. Dr. Patton, Henry Chubb, W. Gardner and wife, child and nurse, J. A. Errico, D. Jameson, D. Kirby.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—From San Francisco—Mrs. C. J. Riley and three children, Dr. Wm. C. Rider, Miss M. B. Rider, Mrs. A. M. Wicks, Mrs. Cosby, three children, and nurse, Miss Johnson, A. P. Whittier, H. Hammenstead, Mr. Benitz, wife, and seven children, Mrs. Brodowiski, Miss N. Bedowiski, Miss A. Bodowiski, Mrs. O. Mearl, Mrs. A. Kutner, Dr. R. B. Cole, Miss Brunell, R. R. Shaw, Mrs. J. E. Fulton, Jos. Rothschild, Mrs. George Thatcher, Mrs. A. Perrin, Miss B. Cormody, John W. Kelly, C. B. Roundtree, wife, and three children, Mrs. H. M. Beard and four children, Mrs. Yelloth, Wm. Swetman and wife, Mr. Welsh and wife, Mrs. Reed. From the Isthmus—J. B. Houston, Mrs. Tisdel, Mr. Lesley and wife, Jos. Beaumont, Jose M. Negar, A. G. Lucky, Capt. Bamber.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:19 | Sun sets.....6:45 | Moon sets...1:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:42 | Gov. Island..5:31 | Hell Gate..6:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Aug. 24.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool Aug. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 91 cabin and 315 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis; Aug. 18, lat. 47 17, lon. 36 34, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 22, 100 miles E. from Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a White Star steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Aug. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with 6 cabin and 466 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Aug. 22, off Absecom, saw schr. Harry White, hence for Jacksonville.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Aug. 19, 20 miles S. from Watlin's Island, exchanged signals with steam-ship Colon, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Coach, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Ship Prima Donna, Lunt, Havre 42 ds., in ballast to Pray & Dickens.

Ship Tamerlane, (of Greenock,) Keer, Yokohama Dec. 4, Batavia April 28, and St. Helena July 5, with mdse. to E. W. Corlies—vessel to R. P. Currie.

Bark Maggie V. Hugg, (of Baltimore,) Steed, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee and 2 passengers to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Jupiter, (Ger.,) Leitke, Buenos Ayres 53 ds., with hides, iron, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Evangeline, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennev, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.; vessel to Boyd & Hancken.

Bark Radamisto, (Ital.,) Bartolo, Waterford 42 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Nuovo Matteo, (Ital.,) Castagnola, Bordeaux 50 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Tre Guiseppe, (Ital.,) Saveno, Dublin 33 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Nuova Chiarini, (Ital.,) Maresca, Yarragona 55 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar July 13.

Bark Henech, (Aust.,) Haggie, Newcastle, Eng., 62 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Has been 22 ds. west of the Banks with light westerly winds.

Bark Maria Pace, (Ital.,) Testori, Cork 39 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Richard III., (Ital.,) Castellane, Terranova 60 ds., with sulphur to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to John E. Seager. July 28, lat. 30 03, lon. 43, signalized a British bark from Valparaiso for Falmouth, 79 ds. out, showing signal letters J. S. H. M.

Bark Amonia, (Ital.,) Maggio, Havre 43 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Tre Fratelli, (Ital.,) Simmonetti, Belfast 35 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Mercurious, (Nor.,) Ludvigsen, Limerick 38 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bookmann. Is anchored in lower bay for orders.

Brig Constance, (Dutch,) Hegliger, Nevis, 14 ds. with sugar and molasses to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig Louisa Price, (Hay.,) Brown, Port-au-Arince 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Curacao 15 ds., with coffee, &c., to Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Nevory 42 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Brig Paquette de Nova-York, (Port.,) Pillica, Oporto 33 ds., with wine, &c., to Havemever & Brunn.

Brig Hunter, (Br.,) Crane, Providence.

Brig M. E. Haskell, Haskell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Brig Charlotte, Whittemore, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Charles E. Moody, (of Boston,) Collamore, Para 18 ds., with rubber, hides, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Moses. B. Bramhall, Gillett, Alvarado, Mex 30 ds. with fustic to order; vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Annie Whiting, of Castine, Havener, Pensacola, 24 ds., with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Joseph Allen, Corbin, Virginia.

Schr. Early Bird, Read, Jacksonville, 11 ds., with lumber to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Escort, Hopkins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. D. Marvel, O'Keefe, New-Bedford, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Hattie Perry, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Gov. Burton, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.

Schr. Watchful, Gill, Bristol.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Raynor, Pawtucket.

Schr. Fly, Carter, Somerset.

Schr. Presto, Libby, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Baltic, Ball, Rockport, Me.

Schr. C. W. Locke, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Lamphrey, Gould, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Luisita, Bayles, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lillie. Hammond, Callas, with lumber to order.

Schr. Koret, Abbott, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Farrow, Haskell, Newport.

Schr. D. J. Willetts, Stevens, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. P. Pharo, Sherman, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. C. Buxton, Maylor, Saco, with heading to W. H. Durkee.

Schr. S. M. Evans, Tice, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. N. A. Crocker, Morton, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Fanny Elder, Rich, Providence.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Jarvis, Providence.

Schr. Imogene Diverty, Gandy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Arr. yesterday afternoon barks Andes, from Sagua; R. B. Mulhall, from Fayarde, P. R.

Sld. yesterday, ship Yosemite, for San Francisco.

Arr. to-day, steamers Elizabeth, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia.

Sld. to-day, steamer Baltimore, for Bremen.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Arr. Aug. 22 steamer Batavea, from Liverpool; Aug. 23, steamers John Hopkins, from Baltimore; Gettysburg, (U. S.,) from New-York. Sld. 23d, steamer Mercedita, and from the Roads, bark Fenwick.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 23.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; barks Augustina, from Havana; Constancia, from do.; Elvira, from do.

Sld—schrs. Burdett Hart, for Newport; Aneroid, for Picton, N. S.; C. S. Webb, for Jacksonville; Ada Baker, for New-York; L. A. Rommell, for Bull River, S. C.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer General Meade, from New York. Sld. steamers St. Louis, Mississippi, and State of Louisiana; bark Virgio Delos Nives.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Cld. yesterday, steamers St. Louis and State of Louisiana, for Liverpool; Mississippi, for New-York; bark Virgen de Las Neines, for Barcelona.

Arr. at Passes steamer Hudson, from New-York; bark Osborne, barkentine Huntress, and brig Gesina, from Rio Janeiro.

Sld. from New-Orleans, ship Scotia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Arr. steamer Fanita, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

At Tybee for orders, ship Golden Rule, Hall, from Liverpool.

Sld. schr. George Murray, Nichols, for Alexandria.

WHOLESALE

AUTUMN, 1874.

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Foreign Notions and Fancy Goods,

Which have been CAREFULLY SELECTED in the different European Markets,

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DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS

They offer an ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE VARIETY.

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Assortments embracing nearly all the POPULAR and WELL-KNOWN MAKES and BRANDS of goods, such as are kept in a WELL-STOCKED NOTION DEPARTMENT.

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Woven in one piece, and suited to any style of decoration or furniture covering.

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They have recently added to their assortment a full line of

AMERICAN MOQUETTES,

in new and magnificent designs, prepared expressly for parlors, dining-rooms, libraries, halls, and stairs, with borders to match, which for durability are warranted superior to any similar article imported.

A special offering of best quality five-frame Body Brussels, choice styles, fresh goods, at an unusually low price.

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